

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

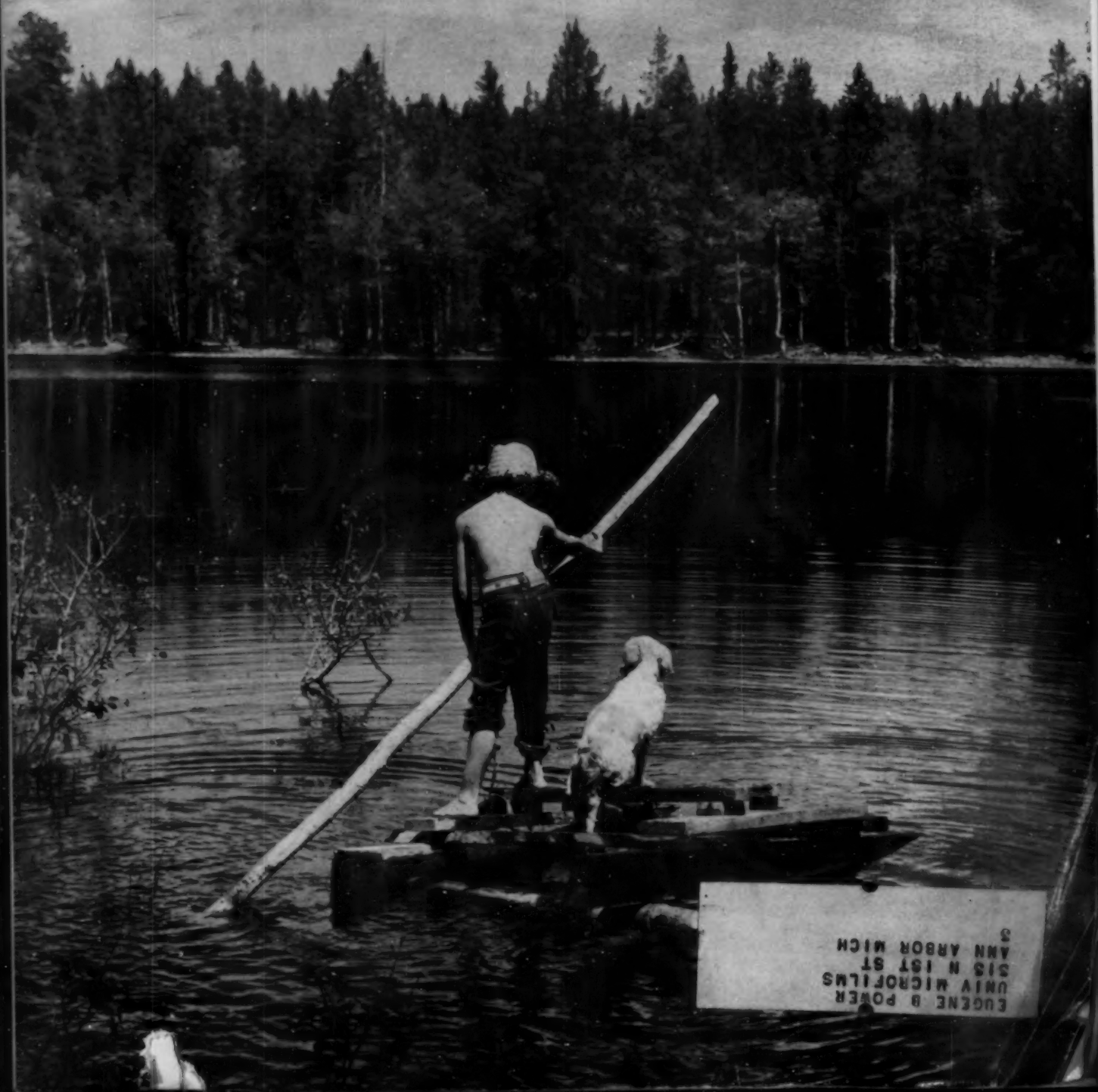
# PRESS

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JUNE 14, 1958



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
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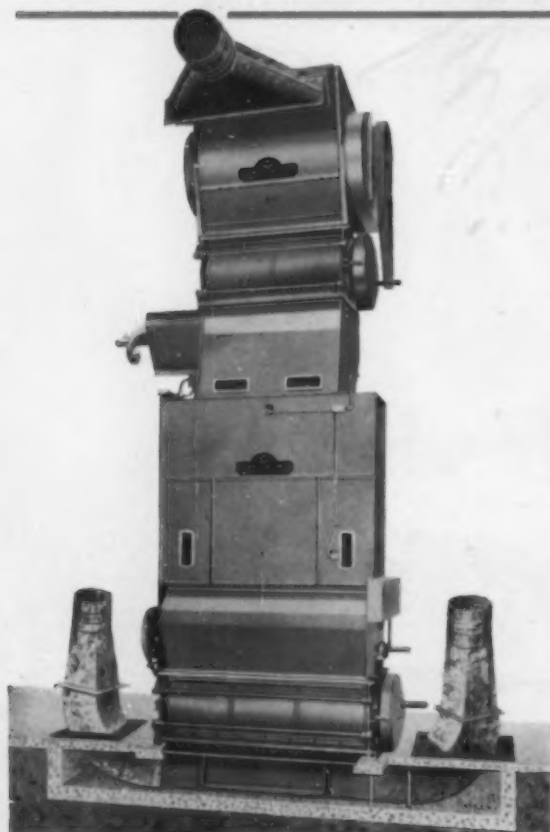
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### OUR COVER PICTURE:

The picture on the cover of this issue is enough to make everyone wish that vacations lasted all summer long. And, regardless of whether you like fish or not, the picture should make almost everyone want to vacation in North Carolina. The scene is on Lake James, one of many choice spots for taking it easy in the Carolinas.

*Photo by Frank J. Miller*

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WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE  
(EDITORIAL ONLY)

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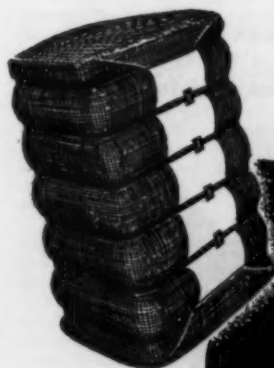
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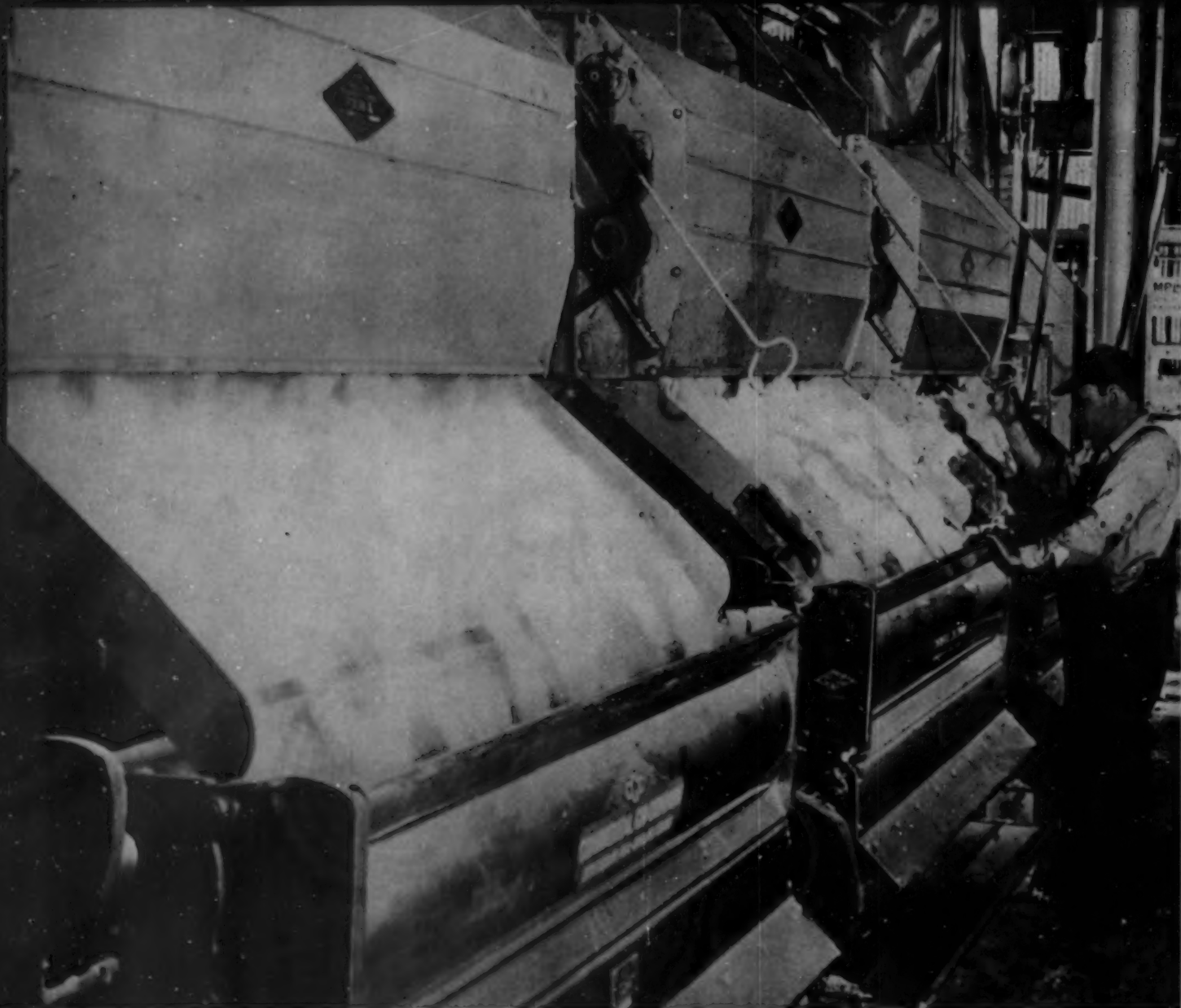


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# COTTON

## and the WEATHER

**Is it ever possible to work with the weather? Farmers have been trying for years, with too little success. Now, the Weather Bureau, USDA, National Cotton Council, land-grant colleges, and the communication media seek to make the weather work for cotton.**

**Y**OU ONLY HAVE to look back over the last five years to see what an important role weather plays in efficient cotton production. In this comparatively short period, the weather pendulum swung from the worst drought in history to a record-breaking rainfall. Such erratic conditions affected cotton significantly.

Significant, too, is the fact that cotton is one of the plants most sensitive to the day-to-day fluctuations in weather. Much of this sensitivity may be traced to the fact that cotton's original home was in the tropical and subtropical region. There it flourished as a perennial.

Cotton was taken from its original home and modified so that it could grow as an annual under temperate conditions. But by inheritance cotton is a warm weather plant. It makes its best growth and yield when temperatures average approximately 90 degrees with a moderate amount of moisture readily available through its growing period.

From seed to fiber, climatic conditions play an important role in the growth and development of cotton. For example:

Temperature and moisture determine when—and if—seed will germinate.

Excessive moisture and low temperatures create favorable conditions for disease organisms to attack seedlings and destroy stands.

Activation of certain pre-emergence herbicides depends on an adequate supply of moisture for maximum results.

Temperature, moisture, wind, sunlight, and barometric pressure help determine the effectiveness of cotton insect control practices. Similar conditions play a big part in the severity of disease damage during the growing and harvesting seasons.

High humidity and moisture during the harvesting season have considerable effect on lint grades and seed quality.

And alternating warm and cold spells during the winter—the hibernation period of the boll weevil—determine to a great extent the number of weevils that emerge in the spring.

It is little wonder that there is a great deal of interest in getting to know more about the weather and how to use weather information more effectively.

An early approach to the weather problem was made in 1950. The National Cotton Council met with members of the U.S. Weather Bureau, USDA, land-grant colleges, and communication media to discuss how more adequate forecasts for cotton farmers could be developed. As a result, special weather services for growers were initiated, and educational programs were launched by states to help get these services into effective use.

Experience indicates that a close working relationship between Weather Bureau offices and agriculture improves the effectiveness of information. In line with this, an Agricultural Weather Workshop was held at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., in February, 1957. This successful session was followed by another at the same location in 1958.

Major objectives were to promote a better understanding of how weather affects different phases of cotton production, how improved forecasts could be supplied and what constitutes such forecasts. Cotton producers and representatives of the Weather Bureau, Delta Branch Experiment Station, USDA, Delta Council, Mississippi Extension Service, the Cotton Council, radio, newspapers, and television participated.

During one of the 1958 sessions, J. S. Dollahite, cotton producer from Lake Cormorant, Miss., told how he obtained and applied weather information to his farming operations.

For example, if the forecast called for a night rain during the planting

season, Dollahite said he kept his planters operating all day, without even stopping for lunch, and into the evening until planting was completed or until the rain came. Such a procedure, he believes, helped get all his cotton planted during the rainy 1957 season.

"The Weather Bureau men miss sometimes, but they have to do the impossible," Dollahite said. "But I've found that if you let them know the type of information you need, they will always do everything they can to help, and they know more about the weather than anyone else."

Another example of how public service agencies, radio stations and the Weather Bureau cooperate in bringing timely information to cotton producers was reported in The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press last fall. (See Page 18, Nov. 16, 1957 Issue—Editor.)

Each morning during the harvesting season last year Radio Station KBOA, Kennett, Mo., in cooperation with the local county agent, gave reports on the moisture content of seed cotton and estimates on when the moisture would be low enough to harvest with spindle-type mechanical pickers. This service was carefully observed by agricultural and other interests.

• **More Can Be Done** — These examples illustrate how farmers, agricultural workers, and the cotton industry are using weather information to help produce a better quality fiber at less cost. At the same time, they point up the potential of what could be accomplished.

Since the Weather Bureau was transferred from USDA to the Commerce Department in 1940, demands by commercial aviation for weather information have increased. In view of this, and a reduced budget for the Bureau, it has not been in a position to provide a service of maximum benefit to the farmer.

The Bureau is interested in helping the farmer, however. In March, 1954, the Chief of the Bureau instructed local officers to meet farm requirements insofar as existing personnel and facilities permitted. As a result farmers in a number of areas have been getting special forecasts designed to provide the type of information they need.

Several steps have been taken to im-

(Continued on Page 46)

by  
**LEONARD LETT**  
Production and Marketing Division,  
National Cotton Council  
Prepared Especially for Publication  
in  
**THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS**



## • Crushers Enjoying Biloxi Meeting

BILOXI, MISS., JUNE 13

MISSISSIPPI Cottonseed Crushers' Association and its guests today are winding up their annual convention with a final business session at which officers and directors are to be named. Details will be reported in the next issue of The Press.

Maintaining tradition, the crushers met at the Buena Vista Hotel and began their activities with the pre-convention barbecue on Wednesday evening which each year is one of the highlights of this meeting for the many families that attended.

Two outstanding cotton authorities—C. C. Smith, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, and Major T. M. Waller—popularly known throughout the Midsouth as "Cotton" Waller—were featured speakers at the convention.

His addresses pictured two things for members of the cotton industry—the seriousness of the situation insofar as cotton's legislative and marketing developments are involved, and the encouraging progress that is being made in more efficient and economical production at the producer level.

Other convention features have included talks by James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark., president of National Cottonseed Products Association; and Dr. W. D. McCain, president, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg.

"Time and Eternity," a movie depicting the age of space, attracted much attention from convention registrants,

## Synthetic Boat Floats Even With Holes

A lightweight boat for small farm ponds or lakes is being made unsinkable with urethane foam.

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as have other special entertainment features provided to supplement the many attractions which make the Mississippi Gulf Coast area a popular center for meetings.

## Labor Ruling Protested

One hundred farmers clamoring for braceros crowded the Texas Employment Commission office at Muleshoe, Texas, June 1. They said the shortage of Mexican nationals to work on farms was caused by a U.S. Labor Department ruling that domestic labor sources must be exhausted before braceros are imported.

George Pfeiffenberger, Plains Cotton Growers executive, said the ruling had resulted in labor shortages throughout the Texas High Plains.

## Seniors May Apply for Gin Engineering Scholarships

Senior students interested in studying cotton gin engineering at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, may now apply for the scholarship offered by Plains Cotton Ginners' Association. Applications must be received before Oct. 1, Ira L. Williams, head, department of agricultural engineering, Tech, says.

Details regarding applications for this and other scholarships are found in the school's catalog.

## New Book

### ECONOMIC FACT BOOK HAS DATA ON SOUTHWEST

A copy of a new Economic Fact Book has been received from J. Z. Rowe, agricultural economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. The 88-page publication was prepared by the organization's research department.

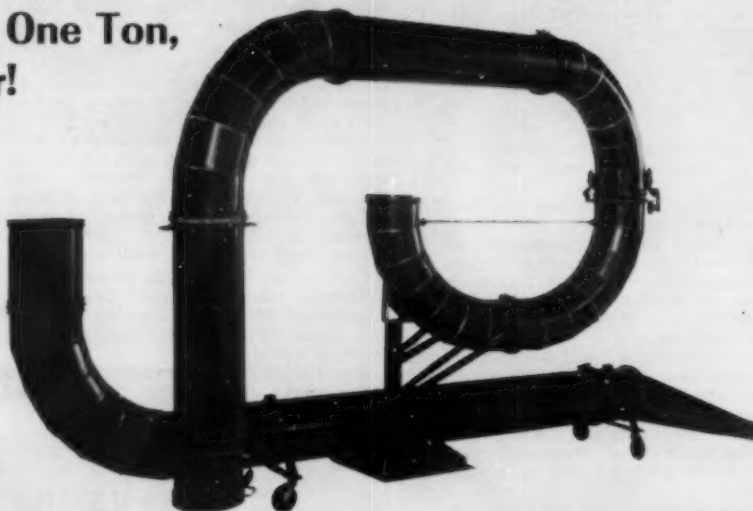
Most of the information is for the states of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arizona, the area served by this Federal Reserve Bank. Data are compiled for 10-year intervals to 1940, and yearly afterward to the latest available date.

■ J. C. PORTER is president of the Pettit Cooperative Gin near Leveland, Texas. Also serving with him are J. H. SMITH, T. J. IVEY, T. E. STRACENER, J. L. STANLEY and H. W. WELCH. Manager is S. A. DOUGLAS.

# BOX CAR UNLOADING

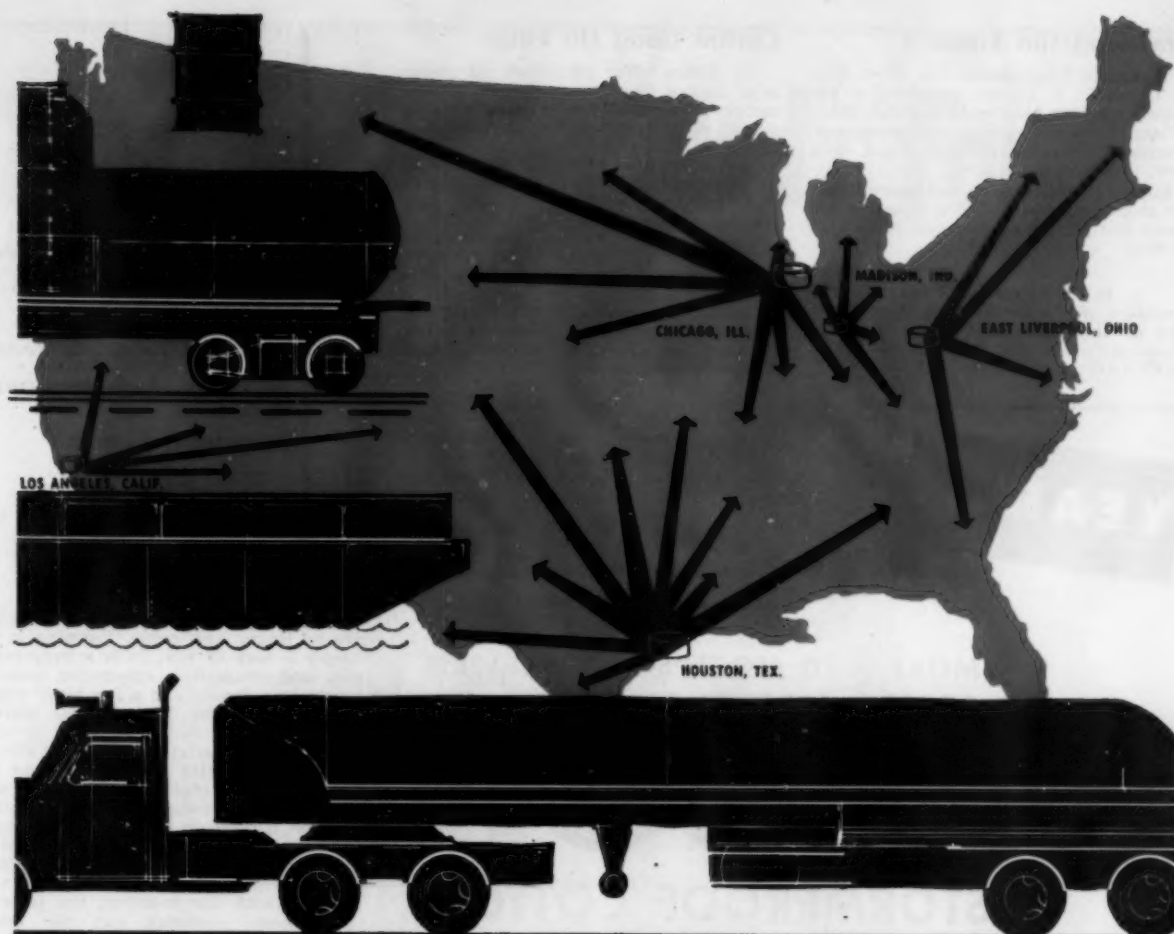
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## Grassland Gin Elects

Grassland Cooperative Gin, Post, Texas, named L. S. Turner, president at the annual meeting held early in June. Other officers include Ted Aten, vice-president; Thurman Francis, secretary, and Odis Tew, treasurer-manager.

Bishop Mathis was elected a new director at this time also. Other directors are Amos Gerner, Glenn Norman and Glenn Jorman.

■ ERWIN KRAM is serving as president of the current board of directors of the Moulton (Texas) Farmers Cooperative Gin and Mill Co. ARNOLD FREYTAG is manager.

## Cotton Good Oil Filter

Oil filters offer an outlet for cotton, says James Harrison, Fresno, Calif., motor parts dealer. He says that oil filters in 91 million combustion engines are changed an average of three times yearly. One pound of cotton makes an efficient filter material, comparing in cost with other materials now used. Harrison says.

## Castorbean Crop Smaller

India's castorbean crop, harvested this spring, is 108,640 short tons. This compared with 138,880 tons last season, USDA estimates.

## Facts and Problems of

## Agriculture

By A. W. Langenegger,  
President, Farmers'  
Co-op Association,  
Hagerman, N.M.



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COTTON FARMERS PLANT...

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■ OLD CONCEPTS of farming are no longer applicable. Farming is no longer a way of life. It is a very complex and competitive enterprise, usually involving a family and a few hired workers and requiring large capital investments for land and equipment. A successful farmer today must be well versed in many fields. He must understand labor relations, plants and crops, soil chemistry, entomology, business administration, marketing techniques and problems and general economic conditions affecting farm operation. He is exposed to the whims of the government and gambles with the weather, the insects, the general economy and the labor market.

There has been a general agricultural recession for several years. Agriculture has been on the bottom rung of the economic ladder. Very little concern has been shown and very little action taken to correct the situation. This situation in agriculture has been a significant contributing factor to the general economic recession now being experienced. The huge market for equipment and supplies has fallen steadily because of reduced agricultural purchasing power.

In spite of the sad plight of the agricultural economy, agriculture is now asked to absorb many idle industrial workers who are not able, willing and qualified for this type of work. Farmers are asked to go distances up to and exceeding 1,000 miles and to pay transportation costs for the worker and his household goods if successful recruiting is achieved. Agricultural people feel that they should employ any American worker who is available at the time and place needed and is willing, able and qualified for the job at hand.

Agriculture cannot adjust production to meet demand in short periods of time as can industry. It is a slow and ponderous process. A citrus producer plants now for production several years later. It takes two to three years from the time a steer calf is born and is finished as prime beef and processed and ready for the consuming public.

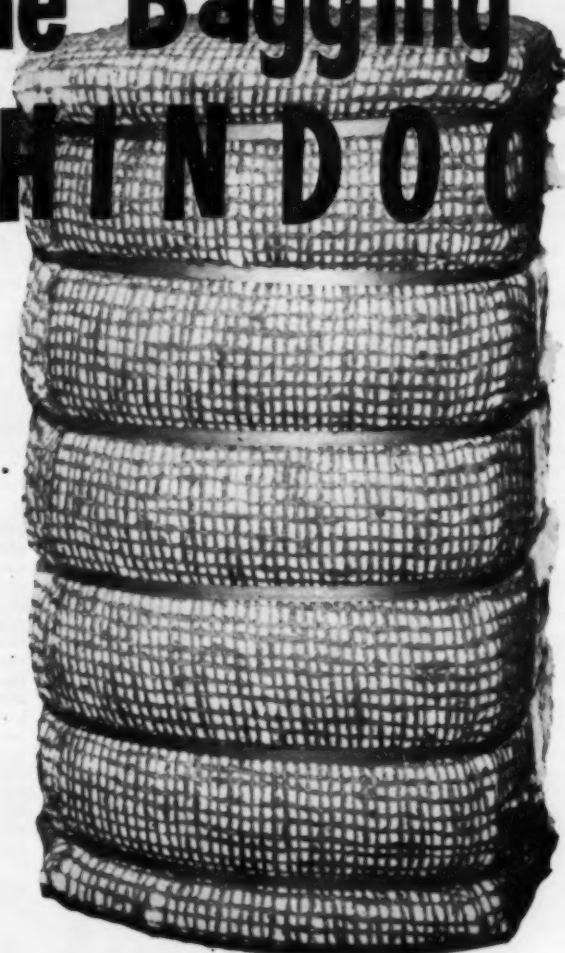
These facts and conditions have led to a mass exodus of people engaged in

(Continued on Page 46)



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## Named at Texas Meeting

# Watkins, Beckham Head Crushers

■ BYRON FRIERSON and T. J. Harrell were among those honored at convention in Galveston.

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association has named W. D. Watkins of Abilene president for the coming year, and B. W. Beckham, Jr. of Corpus Christi will serve as vice-president. Election and installation of officers took place at the annual convention June 1-3 in Galveston.

Other officers who were re-appointed are C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director; Ed P. Byars, Fort Worth, traffic director, and Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

The new board of directors will be composed of Watkins and Beckham along with James W. Simmons, Jr., Dallas; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City; W. L. Goble, Jr. Waco; T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth; A. J. Mills, Stamford; J. Carlyle Newberry, Gonzales; C. W. Graham, Fort Worth; S. J. Vaughan, III, Hillsboro, and J. S. Morrison, Fort Worth.

Following President Simmons' annual message, which officially opened the convention, Spencer pointed out to the group, in his address "Cotton Is First in Texas," that the U.S. will likely plant less acreage this year than was planted in the state of Texas alone in 1951. "Until cotton is given an opportunity to expand," Spencer said, "We must go all-out to get the highest acre yields possible." He also noted the success

BYRON FRIERSON (left), assistant general manager in charge of agriculture for the Texas Department of Corrections, was presented with a plaque for his contributions to agriculture and cotton progress. George W. Brassell, Jr., manager of the Western Cottonoil Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Lubbock, made the presentation.

T. J. HARRELL, president of Traders Oil Mill Co. in Fort Worth was presented with a plaque (left picture) by A. J. Mills, vice-president and general manager of Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co. of Stamford, and a past president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Harrell was cited for his outstanding contributions within the industry. W. D. Watkins and B. W. Beckham (center picture) were named president and vice-president respectively by the Crushers. Watkins is general manager of the Western Cottonoil Co., Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co. at Abilene, while Beckham is manager of the South Texas Cotton Oil Co. at Corpus Christi, Ray W. Grisham and H. E. Wilson (pictured at right) were presented with honorary life memberships during the convention, as were James R. Gill and T. P. Hornback, who were not present. Grisham is with the Western Cottonoil Co. at Abilene, while Wilson is with the Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Inc. at Wharton.

which the 7-Step Cotton Committees have had, and urged all present to actively encourage the program in their own county.

• Frierson and Horne — Byron Frierson, assistant general manager in charge of agriculture for the Texas Department of Corrections, Sugarland, told the convention what progress has been made in the production of cotton on the state prison farms. "There are many undeveloped potentials for cotton production in all of the areas in which we are operating," he stated. "Certainly, there are various problems to be met and dealt with, but the knowledge is at hand and available and I frankly don't think that the problems are any greater for the individual than those which faced us a few years ago, although in many cases the approach to the solution must be quite different," he pointed out.

Frierson outlined some of the steps taken on the prison farms, production methods followed, and their results, and told the group that, "We produce a total of 52 different crops. None of them produce the consistent income per acre that we have been able to get from cotton.

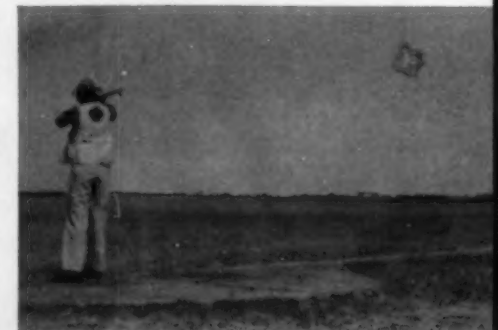
"No planned program of cotton production is of any value without the proper interest of the people who are involved, be they free world employees or convicts. I honestly think that most of the convicts in the Department of Corrections realize that they live better as a result of their productive efforts. It is my personal feeling that a great many people, not in the prison, have lost this feeling," he continued.

Frierson then pointed out that, "The Texas Department of Corrections has an allotment of only 6,418 acres of cotton for the year 1958. It is a safe assumption that the 6,418 acres of cotton will produce as much cash income as all other enterprises of the Texas Department of Corrections. This is in spite of the fact that we are producing 52 other crops, have a number of agricultural-industrial type operations, and some straight industrial operations such as the license plate plant at Huntsville."

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist

of the National Cotton Council, spoke to the group stating that the one common concern of all was how to increase the total market for American cotton. "There is no possible road to prosperity for our cotton economy—East or West or center—there is no possible solution or halfway solution to the cotton problem, unless it has in it the essential con-

DEWEY D. DAY (top picture) vice-president of domestic sales for the Murray Co. of Texas was in charge of the skeet shoot at the convention. He is shown here following a shot. (Note clay pigeon shattering.) Members of one of the several teams which participated in the shoot are (lower picture, left to right) Kenneth Lewis of Lubbock, Research and Education Service, National Cottonseed Products Association; R. H. Scott of Memphis, Buckeye Cotton Oil Division, Buckeye Cellulose Corp.; F. R. Davis of Fort Worth, president, Western Feeders' Supply Co.; W. A. Logan of Dallas, Lacy-Logan Co.; J. W. Simmons III, and his father, J. W. Simmons Jr. of Dallas, Simmons Cotton Oil Mills.



ditions of a market that is expanding," he pointed out.

Horne then outlined the points of encouragement, and the obstacles that all the industry faces and told the group that, "We can make this total market grow. It can grow to 16, 18 and 20 million bales within just a few years. But it will never have any sound, enduring growth until we can accept the problems and the risks involved in producing cotton—an ample quality of cotton—to serve an expanding market, with assurance to our customers that we will have it when they want it, not just some of the time but all of the time." (Horne also addressed the convention of the American Cotton Congress at Brownsville, along these same lines. It is reported elsewhere in this issue.—Editor.)

At Tuesday's meeting John Morley, columnist and correspondent from Pacific Palisades, Calif., spoke to the group on "The Global Picture—Uncensored."

• **Awards** — Honorary Life Memberships were presented to James R. Gill, Ray W. Grisham, T. P. Hornback and H. E. Wilson at this time also

Denney, a past president of the organization, presented the retiring president with a plaque reading "In appreciation for outstanding service and devotion to the aims and purposes of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, we hereby express our sincere thanks to James W. Simmons, Jr., this day, June 3, 1958." Then Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were also presented with a silver service and crystal.

T. J. Harrell was presented with a plaque for his outstanding contributions

within the industry and the Texas organization. Frierson was awarded a plaque for contributions to agriculture and cotton progress.

• **Entertainment** — Activities for the entire family were part of the entertainment during the convention which included a past president's club luncheon, fishing rodeo, ladies luncheon, golf tournament, skeet shoot, and dinner dance.

#### New Circular

##### COTTON PRODUCTION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA, 1958

Clemson College, in cooperation with USDA, has published a new circular to provide information to aid cotton growers in overcoming some production problems. Circular No. 440 is entitled "Cotton Production, Insect and Disease Control for South Carolina, 1958."

Clemson's Cotton Committee has endeavored, in this publication, to present the latest information on cotton production, including insect and disease control.

In addition, the committee working with and through county agents and the state and county cotton committees, will try throughout the year to help cotton growers with problems that may arise.

#### Leaflet on Root Rot

"Cotton Root Rot" is a new leaflet issued by Texas Extension Service. Free copies are available from county agents or the Information Office, College Station.

### Consumption Declining

#### Little Encouragement in World Lint Outlook

Despite reduced world cotton supplies, says the annual review of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, recent adverse developments limit any optimism as to the future.

"After several years of continuous expansion, world consumption is now declining and competition from substitute fibers and materials, particularly the newer synthetics, continues to be a very real threat to cotton in many countries. In many producing countries revenues have been materially affected by the reduction in both the volume and value of cotton exports and carryover stocks are increasing.

"In contrast with last season, when the improvement in the cotton situation was assisted by the marked increase in consumption, the present reduction in stocks is entirely the result of lower production brought about by control of acreage. An equilibrium under these circumstances is an artificial one and there is still a long way to go before the cotton surplus problem is resolved."

■ The Petersburg, Texas, Co-operative Gin Association elected JOE B. BECTON and ARTHUR E. HEGI to the board of directors, filling two vacancies. Other officers and directors are RAY EASON, president; R. N. HOPPER, vice-president; THOMAS M. INGRAM, secretary, and ROLAND WEAVER, manager-treasurer.

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## One-Price System For Cotton

■ **GROUP** tours Mexican cotton developments; Discusses future of industry.

U.S. cotton men closed the annual American Cotton Congress at Harlingen, in the lower Rio Grande Valley, with a plea to the administration to pass legislation to help cotton farmers sell their product.

Burris C. Jackson of Hillsboro, general chairman of the Congress, said in his closing remarks to delegates that "We need a bill passed to get a one-price system for cotton the same for domestic mills as it is sold to foreign mills."

"And we need to get a bill passed to get more acreage for the cotton farmer," Jackson said.

• **Fleming Talks** — The American cotton industry is faced with two alternatives—dynamic production that can compete with world prices or another generation of "frustration and poverty," Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, pointed out to the delegates at the opening session of the Congress.

Fleming said the nation could have a lucrative cotton-growing enterprise if it were concentrated on the flatlands "on the land resources best adapted to efficiency and low costs, without government intervention whatsoever. We could compete profitably with foreign cottons, without 'dumping' and the inequity to our cotton mills which it entails. We could compete much more effectively with man-made fibers and such materials as paper products," he continued.

Then considering the farmer on marginal cotton land, where production and costs can not be made more competitive, Fleming asked, "Shall we continue to sacrifice our efficient cotton production and the interests of the American taxpayers and consumers to mitigate the privation from which we cannot lift him so long as he persists in an operation which evolution has rendered obsolete? Shall we encourage him to consign another generation to the same frustration and poverty? Or shall we face the fact that his is a dwindling category, diminishing year by year as more and more of its members find more profitable use for their farms or better lands to farm, or more remunerative occupations?"

The real help to people in this category, Fleming then pointed out, is to help them out of it, rather than to salve their misery and keep them in it.

"Cotton growers and their neighbors and Congressmen, and the general mass of the taxpayers and consumers and their Congressmen, will decide whether an efficient, lucrative business will survive on its own merits or will be sacrificed in an impossible effort to make intrinsically uneconomic production profitable," Fleming said.

• **Tour Mexico** — Visitors to the Congress then saw part of the thousands of cotton acres, and heard Oscar Guerra

Elizondo, representative of the Mexican Minister of Agriculture, tell just how the industry has grown in the Northern regions of Mexico, just across the border, during the last 20 years.

In 1938, said the Mexican official, there were only 89,000 acres of cotton being grown in the Matamoros area. Today, 20 years later, cotton grows on 600,000 acres, most of it is irrigated land.

At a luncheon in the Brownsville Civic Center, Thomas C. Mann, assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, pointed out that American prosperity depends, in the final analysis, on the prosperity in the rest of the world.

"The best hope for solving the problems caused by world cotton surpluses lies in increased world consumption," Mann said. "This increased consumption must be based in the first instance on an expanding world economy. In addition, increased consumption requires promotional efforts on the part

goes up—where the increase in grades is due to excessive cleaning and drying," he said.

M. K. Horne, of the National Cotton Council, told the group that the one problem common to all, is making the total market for American cottons grow.

• **Entertainment** — Special entertainment also was part of the meeting, with a shopping tour of old Mexico arranged for the wives of those attending, a beach party and dinner dance, among the events scheduled.

## Bracero Labor Committee Hears PCG Men Testify

Representatives of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. Bracero Labor Committee, in Washington, to testify at Hearings on Public Law 78, said that the general feeling there is that Public Law 78, the law governing the use of Mexican Bracero Labor, will probably be extended another two years.

W. T. Millen, Muleshoe, Chairman of the PCG committee, said the sentiment among Labor Department officials seems to have changed and the officials now recognize the seriousness of the agricultural labor picture.

In hearings that began June 9, Labor and State Department spokesmen suggested one amendment to provide a two-year extension of the present law, slated to expire June 30, 1959. They also were quoted as testifying that despite the number of unemployed persons in this country, there is continuing need to bring in Mexicans to help harvest cotton and truck crops.

George W. Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president of the PCG, said that representatives of the PCG were to be heard Tuesday by a House Agriculture subcommittee headed by Rep. E. C. Gathings.

Pfeifferberger said PCG representatives were to bring to the attention of the Subcommittee how many farmers in the High Plains area feel that the intent of the present labor law is being circumvented by Labor Department agents and this is making it difficult on farmers trying to secure adequate and necessary labor.

Pfeifferberger said that thus far no group or individual has testified against extension of Public Law 78 and the general feeling among groups there to testify is that the law will be strengthened and extended.

Purpose of the PCG group journeying to Washington was to focus attention on the difficulties farmers were having in obtaining adequate labor with which to produce the 1958 cotton crop.

Others in the PCG group in Washington included W. G. White, Lamesa; Otho Smith, Littlefield; Paul Nafziger, Littlefield; and Joe Sooter, Muleshoe.

## Egypt Buys Cottonseed, Oil

Egypt is importing about 33,000 short tons of cottonseed from the Sudan and approximately 30,000 tons of cottonseed oil from Communist China this season. USDA says Egypt is using about 108,000 tons of cottonseed oil in 1957-58, compared with 102,000 in 1956-57.

■ **H. G. HODGES** has succeeded **RAYMOND SMITH** in the management of **Hi-Plains Gin** at **Lockney, Texas**.

## Convention Postponed by Ginners Group

The officers and directors of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association, Inc., have reluctantly postponed the scheduled convention at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, June 18-20.

John T. Carroll of Gilbert, La., president, pointed out that due to the cool, rainy spring, planting throughout both states has been delayed, and that considerable replanting has to be done at this time which has thrown an extraordinary amount of work into the month of June, and he pointed out that much of the cotton crop is now being chopped for the first time.

Carroll stated that new dates for the convention will be arranged at a time when all the members can more conveniently leave their farms and crops.

of all those interested in the future of cotton."

Marvin L. McLain, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, outlined USDA's proposed four-point cotton program in his address.

Everett R. Cook, president of Cotton Council International, discussed that organization's foreign promotion of cotton. He said that Russia is expected to double its cotton production in the next 10 years, but promotion, he added, can increase this nation's cotton exports by eight or ten million bales a year "in the foreseeable future."

Ernest Carpenter, manager of the cotton dept. of Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S.C., told the delegates that, "cotton is being cleaned to the point of no return."

He said cotton that has been overheated and overginned to bring it up to middling and strict middling in grade doesn't have the inherent value of strict middling and middling.

"Repeated tests show that very often the grades of yarn and fabrics produced decrease as the grade of cotton

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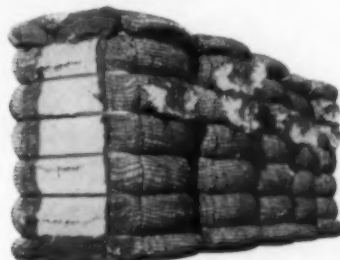
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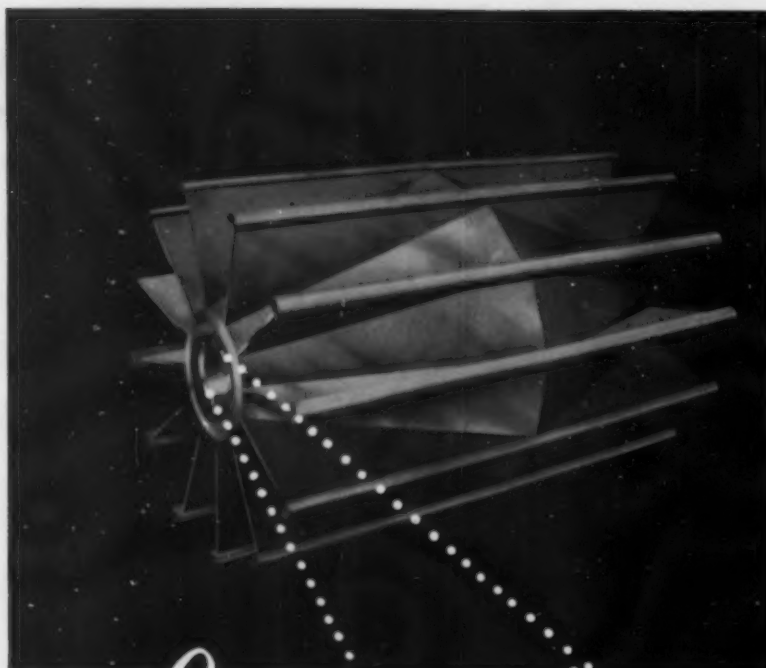
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## • U.S. — Soviet Teams To Be Exchanged

USDA has announced that it will send six agricultural groups to the Soviet Union this summer and early fall, and that the U.S.S.R. will send a similar number to the U.S. Three additional teams from each country are to be exchanged in 1959.

The "Cotton Growing and Plant Physiology" delegation, will leave the U.S. about Sept. 1, 1958. Members of this group will include Charles H. Barber, Foreign Agricultural Service; Victor L. Stedronsky, agricultural engineer, ARS, Mesilla Park, N.M.; Edward J. Overby, director, Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Services; William M. Waddle, ARS; William J. Martin, Extension Service, Clemson, S.C., and Leonard J. Mobley, National Cotton Council.

The objection of the group will be to study the cotton industry in the U.S.S.R., particularly its competitive aspects.

The five other groups from the U.S. will be agricultural economics, agricultural crops, soil and water use, veterinary science, and mechanization of agriculture. The three groups to be exchanged in 1959 will include forestry, lumber and millwork, sheep raising and biological control of agricultural pests.

The delegation exchange plan is in accordance with an agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union providing for a general program of exchanges in cultural, technical and educational fields. The agreement, announced in January, has been described by the State Department as, "A significant first step in the improvement of mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

U.S. agricultural scientists and economists have had little contact with the Russians, and the team going to the Soviet Union will be the first USDA-sponsored group to have an opportunity to visit Russian farms, research stations and institutions, and learn what agricultural developments have taken place in the U.S.S.R. The Russian visitors will have an opportunity for similar observations in this country.

Each of the U.S.-Russian team delegations will be seeking specific scientific or technical knowledge. The membership of each delegation has been selected accordingly from USDA and Land Grant institution specialists in specific fields.

The U.S. expects to receive from the Soviet Union this summer teams in the following fields: mechanization of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and reclamation, agricultural construction and electrification, veterinary science, and forestry lumbering and millwork. The three delegations slated to visit this country in 1959 are mixed feeds, cotton growing and horticulture.

## Sugarcane Supplies Wax

Wax from sugarcane may be a new product, USDA says. Southern Regional Laboratory scientists have experimentally extracted the wax, using oilseed processing methods. The process consists of slurring cane juice residue with hot heptane, then extracting wax by filtration, evaporation and stripping.

■ W. C. BOHANNON has bought Farmers' Gin in Floyd County, Texas, from T. C. DEMPSEY.



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## Named at Dallas Meeting

# Sidney Switzer Is New President

■ **INTERNATIONAL Superintendents elect; select Galveston for 1959 convention site.**

Sidney Switzer, Camp Cotton Oil Co., Shafter, Calif., has been elected president of the International Oil Mill Superintendents Association, during the annual convention, held June 9-11 in Dallas.

Orville Williams, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, will serve as vice-president. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Inc., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer, and A. C. Wamble, College Station, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The board of directors will be composed of O. J. Jones, Abilene; W. C. Whitticar, Lubbock; G. A. (Andy) Ward, Phoenix, Ariz., and K. B. Smith, Fresno.

W. C. Cantrell of Fort Worth has been named to head the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association. Assisting President Cantrell during the coming year will be J. T. Chapman of Dallas, vice-president, and Charles Reuther of Fort Worth, secretary-treasurer.

● **Keynote Address** — Political medicine of low acreage and high price supports is destroying the nation's cotton industry. Burris C. Jackson of Hillsboro, told the convention in the keynote address.

"Political solutions for cotton have failed and some common sense economic laws should be allowed to function. Synthetic fibers and foreign growers are taking our markets and we are helpless to prevent it under present law," Jackson said.

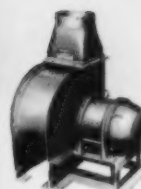
"We are existing on borrowed time and the grace period ends with the 1959 planting season," Jackson continued,

(Continued on Page 35)

New officers of the International Oil Mill Superintendents Association, with their wives are, top picture, left to right: A. C. Wamble, College Station, Texas, assistant secretary-treasurer; Orville Williams, Abilene, Texas, vice-president; Sidney Switzer, Shafter, California, president; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer. Left to right, front row: Mrs. Wamble, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Switzer and Mrs. Wilson. The Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association meeting was held during the second day of the convention, center picture. At the extreme left on the front row is Ward C. Johnson, Dallas, retiring president. The next three men in the front row are the new officers of the association. Left to right; W. C. Cantrell, Fort Worth, president; J. T. Chapman, Dallas, vice-president; Charles Reuther, Fort Worth, secretary-treasurer. The luncheon meeting of the International Oil Mill Superintendents Twenty-Five Year Club was held on the second day of the convention in the Camellia Room of the Baker Hotel, bottom picture.



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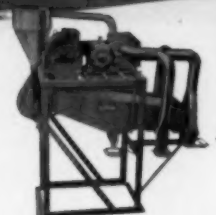
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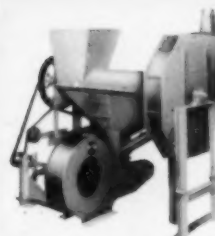
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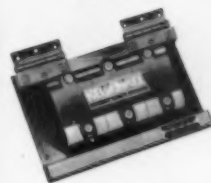
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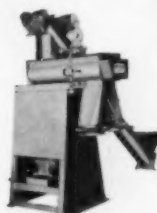
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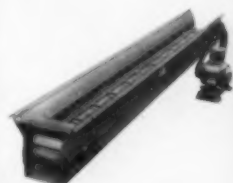
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Hammermill



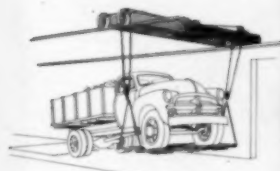
Twin Molasses Mixer



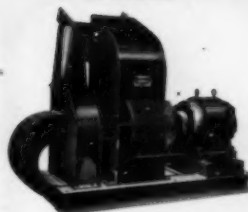
Corn Scalper with or  
without air cleaner



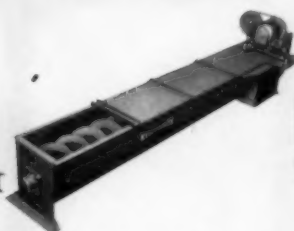
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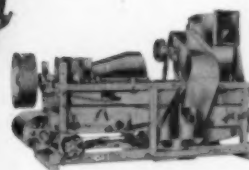
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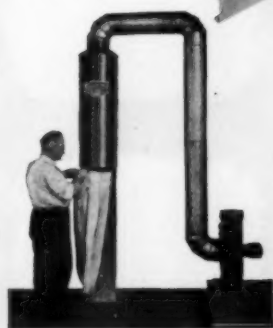
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- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Pit Auger
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
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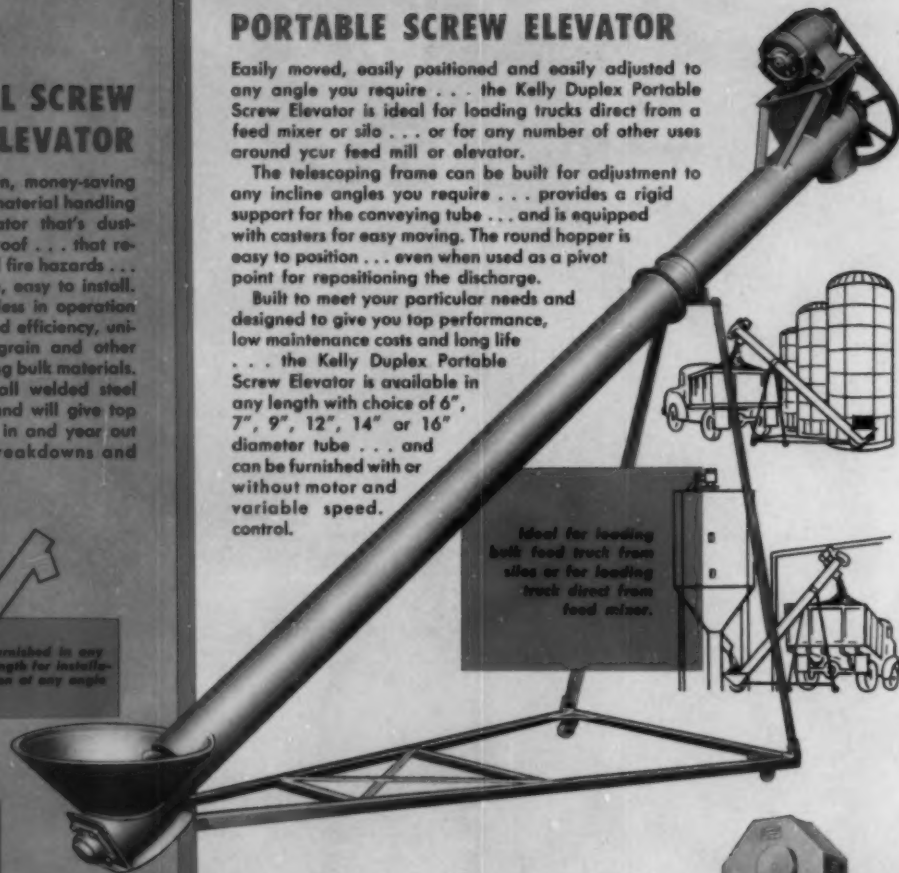
Drive unit can be placed at either end

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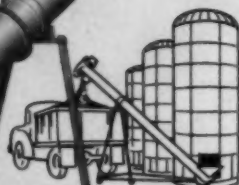
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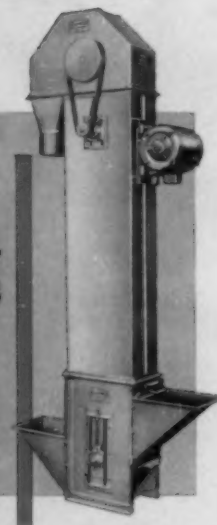
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## Prichard Outlines Oilseeds Trends

■ **SOYBEAN expansion should continue, International Congress told June 4 in Brussels, Belgium.**

Increasing production of oils and fats continues to be the most significant factor in the U.S. industry, George L. Prichard, Washington, said June 4 at



GEORGE L. PRICHARD

the International Association of Seed Crushers' Congress in Brussels, Belgium.

Prichard is executive secretary, National Flaxseed Processors' Association; Washington representative, National Soybean Processors' Association and general manager, Vegetable Oil Export Corp.

The phenomenal rise in soybean output was mentioned by the speaker as the chief reason for increased total production.

"With supplies now generally outstripping demand at support levels, price support and other programs and resulting problems are real and vital to U.S. soybean and flaxseed processors. They will become of more immediate concern to the cottonseed crushers when cotton acreage is increased, as it inevitably must be," Prichard continued.

"So far, however, there has been no real evidence of any change in either legislation or policy which would forestall the continued and well-justified expansion of soybean acreage and production. And, we must recognize that cotton acreage will be increased above present low levels. Also, that increases are possible for the relatively new and small U.S. safflower, castorbean and sesame crops.

"For flaxseed, the prospects today are much less bright. The nearly disastrous yield in 1957 was quickly reflected in curtailed acreage in the major producing area in 1958. It remains to be seen whether the hazards of weather and virus yellow asters will continue to

turn farmers to other crops. A further decline in acreage coupled with a repetition of the low 1957 yields could conceivably lead to some future U.S. import requirements for flaxseed. But, this current year may have demonstrated all too well the possible substitutions which can occur. Linseed oil consumption has declined sharply primarily because of the relation of its price to competing oils and products. These relatively high linseed oil prices were largely due to the short 1957 crop following on the heels of CCC export sales of about 400,000 long tons of flaxseed."

Citing the desirability of continued abundant farm production, Prichard expressed the opinion that expanding soybean acreage has "supplied a partial answer to the U.S. farm price problem—continued diversion of acreage to soybeans can go a long way toward solving the problem."

● **Why Soybeans Should Expand**—Prichard listed several reasons why soybeans should replace other crops:

"1. There is an expanding, and expanding demand for soybean meal, soybean oil, and for soybeans.

"2. An acre of soybeans produces a much smaller tonnage of feed than an acre of feed grains. For example, about one ton per acre less than corn. But, the soybean meal is a feed of which larger and larger supplies are needed. (By weight the soybean supplies a far larger percentage of protein meal than any other commercial oilseed.)

"3. An acre diverted from another crop to soybeans remains in production—it is not idled with all the economic loss occasioned by such idling, as in the case of the misnamed Soil Bank.

"4. The fairly steady gain in relative per acre gross returns. Recognizing that high moisture was reflected in 1957 corn prices, it is still interesting to note that in 1957 the average gross return from an acre of soybeans was only \$3 less than from an acre of corn. It was \$13 an acre below corn in 1952."

● **Need Export Markets**—The representative of the flaxseed and soybean industries added that continued production expansion points to further expansion of supplies of vegetable oils for export. He defended Public Law 480 against some criticisms that have been made of this export legislation, and detailed some of its merits.

"The U.S. oils and fats trade," Prichard concluded, "is doing everything within its power to promote trade and expand markets to minimize government operations as much as possible. A positive step in this direction was taken recently when a number of soybean processors organized the Vegetable Oil Export Corp. (This was formed under the authority of the Webb-Pomerene Act granting U.S. corporations anti-trust exemption to combine operations in the export field.)

"The basic objective of the Vegetable Oil Export Corp., is to promote exports of soybean oil and related products, develop new markets and to process more soybeans, thereby making additional protein meal available to the domestic, dairy, livestock and poultry producers. It has not been in existence long enough for there to be any set pattern of operations to report to you today, but there are high hopes that the basic objectives and operations will prove beneficial to

processors, producers, government and to the entire oils and fats trade. Those organizing the Vegetable Oil Export Corp. recognize and applaud the excellent job which has been done by exporters, brokers and dealers in handling exports. The primary objective of the Corporation is to supplement these activities for the betterment of all."

A number of representatives of the oilseeds industry in the U.S. attended the meeting of the International Association.

## how to make SIX AND A HALF BALES per acre

■ **MONROE WOODS** made six and one-half bales of cotton per acre last year. His 31 acres of cotton are irrigated on a Pecos County, Texas, farm. Here's how he did it, as reported by Agricultural Ammonia News:

He broke his sandy clay land 14 to 16 inches deep and applied 150 pounds of NH<sub>4</sub> per acre before planting. This was followed by a sidedressing of 100 pounds per acre.

After the first two irrigations, another 100 pounds was used in a succession of water applications. Phosphate requirements of the soil were met by applying a total of 80 pounds of phosphoric acid (0-54-0) with one sidedressing and one irrigation application. Irrigation water here is soft.

The cotton, 1517 C variety, was planted deep in the water furrow on a two-four skip-row basis. Thus, Woods planted 31 acres of a 93-acre field by alternating each two planted rows with four left out. Planting this block about April 1 gave it an early start over the balance of his 92-acre allotment, planted in late May, which still gave an exceptionally good yield of about four bales per acre.

Pest control to insure these high yields consisted of six aerial applications of a 3-10-40 dust, BHC, DDT and sulphur, to eradicate such insects as bollworm, thrips and cabbage looper.

C. E. Davis, owner of the land farmed by Woods, proved that these high yields can be obtained on a large scale. His cotton produced an average of four bales per acre over a total allotment of 900 acres in the same area.

## West Texas Gin Officers

Officers of the West Texas Gin at Crosbyton, Texas, purchased recently from Quanah Cotton Oil Co., have been announced as follows: G. J. Parkhill, president; Leslie Mitchell, vice-president; and Hugh Nation, secretary-treasurer and gin manager. They are the new owners, with Wilson McEachern, Faris Wheeler, Don Anderson, L. B. Parkhill, C. L. Gallimore and C. M. Huddleston.

The gin has been under one ownership for the past 41 years, established in 1914 by J. W. Simmons and associates. New name of the gin will be West Texas Gin Company, the only change being the addition of the word "company."

Nation will remain manager, a position he has held for a number of years.

## • Crushers Make Plans For Myrtle Beach

COTTONSEED crushers from half a dozen states will gather for a joint convention of three organizations June 22-23-24 at Myrtle Beach, S.C. Associations joining in the meeting are North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Ocean Forest Hotel will be headquarters for the meeting, which opens with a buffet supper Sunday evening, June 22.

Other entertainment will include a ladies' luncheon, bingo, golf tournament,

reception and annual banquet. S. G. Storey, Charleston, S. C., will speak at the banquet, which will be followed by dancing.

Speakers at the business session Monday morning will be North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine and Dr. Josiah Crudup, president of Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga.

Tuesday morning's joint session will feature talks by Fritz M. Heidelberg, executive vice-president, North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, who will speak on "Cotton Has a Future in the Southeast;" and an address by Dr. Robert N. DuBoise, pastor of Shandon Methodist Church in Columbia, S.C., "Christian Leadership in a Business World." The joint sessions will be fol-

lowed by separate business meetings of the three Associations.

Officers are:

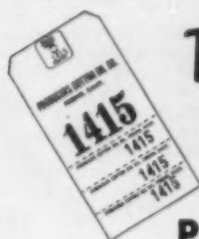
North Carolina—W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro, president; J. T. Wright, Raleigh, vice-president; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer.

South Carolina—J. B. Caldwell, Jr., Spartanburg, president; George L. Hooks, Jr., Columbia, vice-president; and Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

Southeastern—C. H. Lumpkin, Rome, Ga., president; M. H. Conner, Eufaula, Ala., vice-president; C. M. Scales, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer, and Miss Louise Madden, Atlanta, office manager.

Convention committees include: program, T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, N.C., chairman, Wright, and Irvin Morgan, Farmville, N.C.; golf, W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N.C., chairman, R. G. Eubanks, Darlington, S.C., and Jack W. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; ladies luncheon, Mrs. Westmoreland, chairman, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. L. M. Upchurch of Raeford, N.C.

Entertainment, Upchurch, chairman, D. R. Oliver, Pine Level, N.C., and J. D. Medlin, Maxton, N. C.; bingo, J. W. Wagon, Raleigh, chairman; Hooks and Archie Howard, Raeford, and resolutions, Morgan, chairman, R. M. Hughes, Greer, S.C., and E. P. Kidd, Birmingham.



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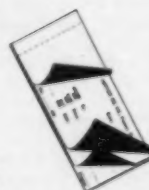
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## Better Facilities Will Aid Classing of Cotton

USDA cotton classing office improvements will enable the Agricultural Marketing Service to render more effective and more uniform service in classing the 1958 crop.

With remodeling of offices at Raleigh, N.C., and Phoenix, Ariz., this year, USDA has finished the first part of a six-year program to modernize 33 cotton classing offices, Andrew C. Robison, chief, Grading and Market News Branch, reports.

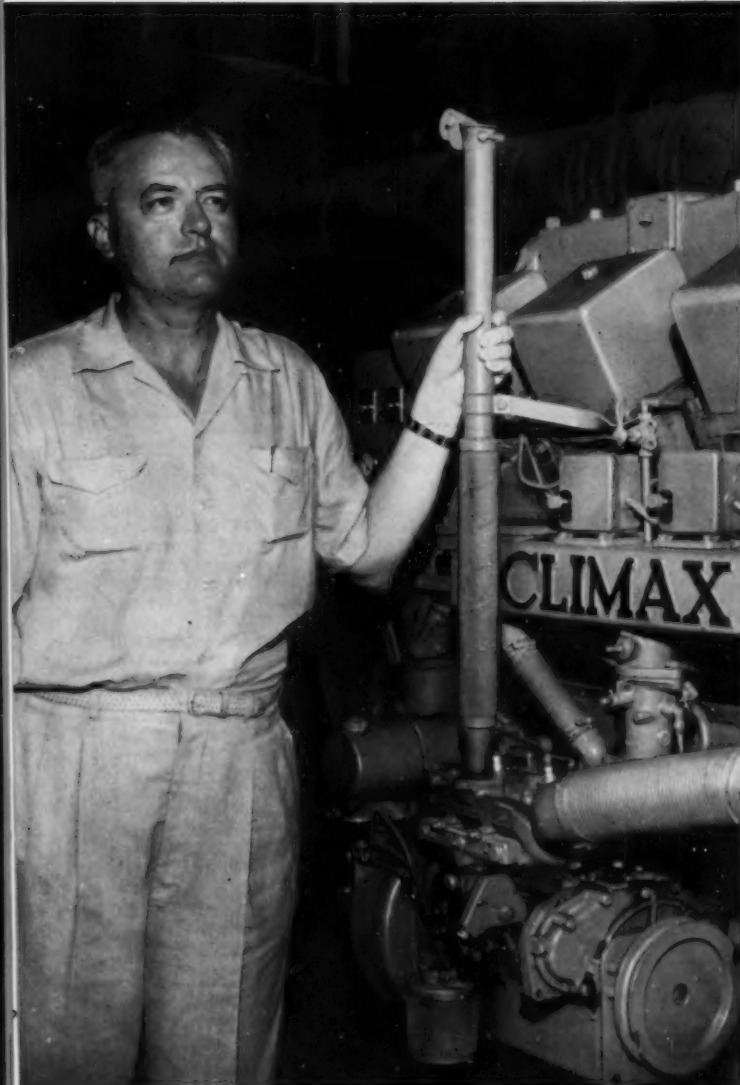
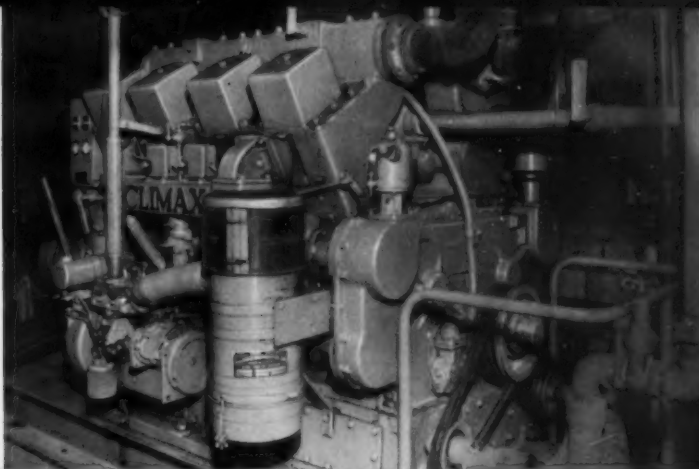
Better lighting, temperature and humidity control and other improvements have been made in the offices to improve classing conditions.

Robison says the value of the new artificial lighting system for cotton classing was graphically shown during the past winter. Weather conditions had caused an extremely late harvest in Texas and Oklahoma, and as a result some classing offices in these states had large backlogs of unclassified samples in late December. The Lubbock office, for instance, on Dec. 27, had 255,000 samples awaiting classification under the Smith-Doxey Act. Only because this office was equipped with modern lighting was it possible to put on double shifts of classifiers so that by early January nearly all farmers had received their classification certificates.

Because temperature and humidity affect classing, the Cotton Division requires that the relative humidity of classing rooms be maintained at 58 percent, plus or minus three percent, and that temperature be kept at 73° F., plus or minus two degrees, throughout the year.



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## **J. L. TOWNES, JR. — GRENADA, MISS.**

"Our Climax V-85 more than fits the bill," states Mr. Townes! "In fact we have a surplus of horsepower—exactly what we asked John Haga\* for when we bought the engine. Every year it looks like new equipment will be added and it's sure nice to know that enough power is on hand to handle the complete load."

Climax Distributors are "old timers" in cotton gin and oil mill applications. They know from experience what model best fits the job—and they not only consider present day requirements, but future needs as well. In addition, they back you up 100% with service—complete parts stocks, repair facilities and factory trained mechanics.

Whether you buy a rugged 6 cylinder K-75, a dependable 8 cylinder V-85, a compact 12 cylinder V-125, or any of the other models available, you receive an engine manufactured to precision standards...that will run for thousands of hours without overhaul...and last for years if properly maintained.

Climax engines are economical to operate too! They perform with equal efficiency on either low cost natural gas or butane—whichever fuel is available.

Your nearby Climax Distributor can supply you with bulletins, prices and complete engineering consultation on his full line of Cotton Gin engines...in sizes up to 605 maximum horsepower. See him today and find out for yourself what makes Climax the most "owner satisfying" engine in the cotton industry.

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leading distributor of Climax Cotton Gin engines.

## **CLIMAX ENGINE MANUFACTURING CO. DIVISION OF WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY**

**FACTORY—CLINTON, IOWA**

## Gin Elects New Officers

Earl J. Brown has been elected president for the 1958 season by members of the Farmers Co-op Society No. 1 Gin at Brownfield, Texas.

Other officers are C. A. Winn, vice-president; James Thurman, secretary; James Martin, vice-secretary, and Wood E. Johnson, Sr., representative to the oil mill and compress, and the cotton association.

Directors include T. G. Sexton, Grady Dickson, and J. S. Smith, past president, and honorary life members.

■ M. M. SCOTT is manager of the Needmore Cooperative Gin Association in Bailey County, Texas.

## Soil Bank Loss Pointed Out

Gibson County, Tenn., is losing \$8 million this season through the Soil Bank, says a recent article in the Trenton Herald-Register. Robert Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., is the author of the article.

■ Farmers Cooperative Association of Whitharral, Texas, has named V. D. HODGES, president for the 1958 season. Other officers are R. HOWARD, vice-president; RALPH WADE, secretary; ED JOHNSON, treasurer, and J. W. BORDERS, JR., manager. Directors include HOWARD, HENRY JONES, A. B. ROBERTS and B. F. HELMS.

For June 26-27

## New Mexico Ginners Arrange Meeting

■ NEW MEXICO Maid of Cotton will be selected; Elections are scheduled to be held.

Navajo Lodge in Ruidoso, N.M., will be the scene of the annual convention of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, June 26-27. "The Cotton Ginners' Needs for a Sound Economic Future," will be the theme of the meeting.

The first day, discussions will be divided into two groups, the first being the definition of ginners' responsibilities. "Realistic Pricing—A Report on Current Legislation from Washington," will be the subject of a talk by George Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president of the Plains Cotton Growers' Association, Lubbock. S. R. Gohmert of the Cotton Division, Agriculture Marketing Service, USDA, Phoenix, will speak on "Realistic System of Classification and Marketing—A Review of Our Classification System." Peary Wilemon, president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, will discuss "Code of Ethics for Cotton Ginners."

The second part of the first day's program will deal with research directed toward economic needs. "Automation in Cotton Gins," will be discussed by Richard T. Dorsey of Continental Gin Co., Birmingham. A. L. Vandergriff of the Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., will talk on "Improved Working Conditions and Improved Training Programs for Cotton Ginners." "Formulation of Research Programs for the USDA Ginning Laboratories," will be the subject of an address by Wilbur Hurst, USDA.

The current board of directors will hold its final meeting at a noon luncheon that same day. A ladies' luncheon and bridge, a golf tournament, the showing of the film "Cotton—Nature's Wonder Fiber" and the annual banquet and dance, also will be features of the opening day's activities.

The second day will begin with a breakfast for the ginners, followed by committee meetings, the closed executive session, which will include the president's report, secretary-treasurer's report and elections. At noon the newly elected board of directors will hold their first organizational meeting.

The second afternoon will be highlighted by the preliminary judging in New Mexico Maid of Cotton contest. The final judging will be held that evening and will be followed by a dance.

## Soil Bank Figures Final

USDA's final figures show 4,932,703 cotton acres put into the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank under 444,935 agreements. Final participation will be determined by actual compliance with the terms of agreements, under which cotton growers could receive a maximum of \$270,304,024.

■ Maple, Texas, Cooperative Gin has named JOHN SHEPARD manager.

## BRADEN STEEL IMPLEMENT SHEDS



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Cutworms, thrips, fleahoppers, overwintered boll weevils—ignored by many cotton farmers—can take the profit out of a crop early in the season, leaving the way open for hard-to-control infestations that may get out of hand later in the year.

Experts stress the value of early cotton production. They say a crop that matures early is money in the bank, leaves the farmer free to concentrate on a "bonus" from a profitable top crop. *Toxaphene*

*is the indispensable insecticide—the keystone—for a well-planned insect control program because it kills all major cotton insect pests, helps keep fields free of infestations that can develop into real trouble in July and August.*

Farmers who follow a toxaphene program become repeat toxaphene customers—and for good reason! Toxaphene-treated fields produce consistently high yields year after year. Successful cotton growers tell us they make toxaphene the keystone of their insect control program.

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## • Shellers To Meet At Lake Texoma

SOUTHWESTERN Peanut Shellers' Association has announced plans for an entertainment program for the entire family and business sessions June 25-27 at Lake Texoma Lodge on the Oklahoma-Texas line.

George B. Freeman is president of the Association, Ellis L. Ganey is vice-president and John Haskins is secretary-treasurer. Directors, in addition to Freeman and Ganey, are A. S. Moake, Melvin E. Shell and Pat Cagle.

Entertainment for ladies and children will include a childrens' swim party June 25, a lake excursion June 26 and a luncheon and book review June 27.

Committees will meet on the morning of June 25, and a golf tournament, social hour, buffet dinner and dancing

are scheduled in the afternoon and evening.

The June 26 session will hear an address by President Freeman, introductions of guests from other industry groups and an address by Jeff Williams, Oklahoma humorist. A tour of the surrounding peanut area is planned in the afternoon, followed by a social hour, dinner and dance.

Reports of officers and committees will be made at the final session June 27. Directors will be elected and will meet to elect officers. An excursion and box supper will be the final entertainment of the convention, starting at 7 p.m.

Convention arrangements have been made by a committee consisting of G. W. Morrow, Jr., chairman; C. R. Shoemaker; Bill Sands; George Homer, Jr.; and John Haskins.

## Is It Chivers or Ives in Old Guard Scene?

C. FitzSimons, Jr., Columbia, S.C., writes that he enjoys reading The Press, and is looking forward to seeing friends at the crushers' convention in Myrtle Beach. He retired last year after many years with Southern Cotton Oil Co.

FitzSimons adds that he believes that the person identified as Percy Chivers in the 1921 Old Guard picture which appeared in The Press last May 17 was not Chivers, but was C. L. Ives of New Bern, N.C., who was president of Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1914. C. FitzSimons, Sr., was to the right of Ives.

R. T. Doughtie, Jr., Memphis, says that the fourth person from the left in the Old Guard picture, who was unidentified when the picture was published, was Col. Edward S. Ready, who was a partner of the late R. T. Doughtie, Sr.

## More Rapeseed Oil in German Margarine

The West German Minister of Agriculture has announced that margarine manufacturers must increase the rapeseed oil content of margarine from five percent to seven and one-half percent in order to assure a market for the expanding domestic rapeseed output. Rapeseed acreage in 1958 is estimated at 89,000 acres, an increase of 15 percent over the 75,100 acres harvested in 1957 and almost twice the harvested area of 1956.

Guaranteed prices paid to farmers for rapeseed will be reduced to about \$157.40 to \$162.20, from \$178.90. World prices are now around \$131.20 per ton. The difference between domestic and world prices probably will be met by the margarine manufacturers and the government on an equal basis.

## New Publications

### TEXAS STATION RELEASES COTTON INFORMATION

Texas Experiment Station has released several new reports dealing with cotton, cottonseed or their products. Available from the headquarters at College Station, these are:

Progress Report 2026—"Soil Fumigation for the Control of Root Rot of Cotton on the High Plains."

Progress Report 2020—"Primary Fungus Involved in the Seedling Disease Complex of Cotton."


Progress Report 2022—"Gibberellic Acid Tests on Cotton."

Progress Report 2029—"Cotton Harvest-Aid Chemical Tests."

Progress Report 2032—"Liquid Supplements for Range Sheep," (compares urea-molasses with cottonseed cake.)

## Crawford Martin Honored

State Senator Crawford Martin, Hillsboro, Texas, ginner, has received a distinguished service scroll from Dallas Council of Social Agencies. Senator Martin is chairman of a new state committee on problems of aging.



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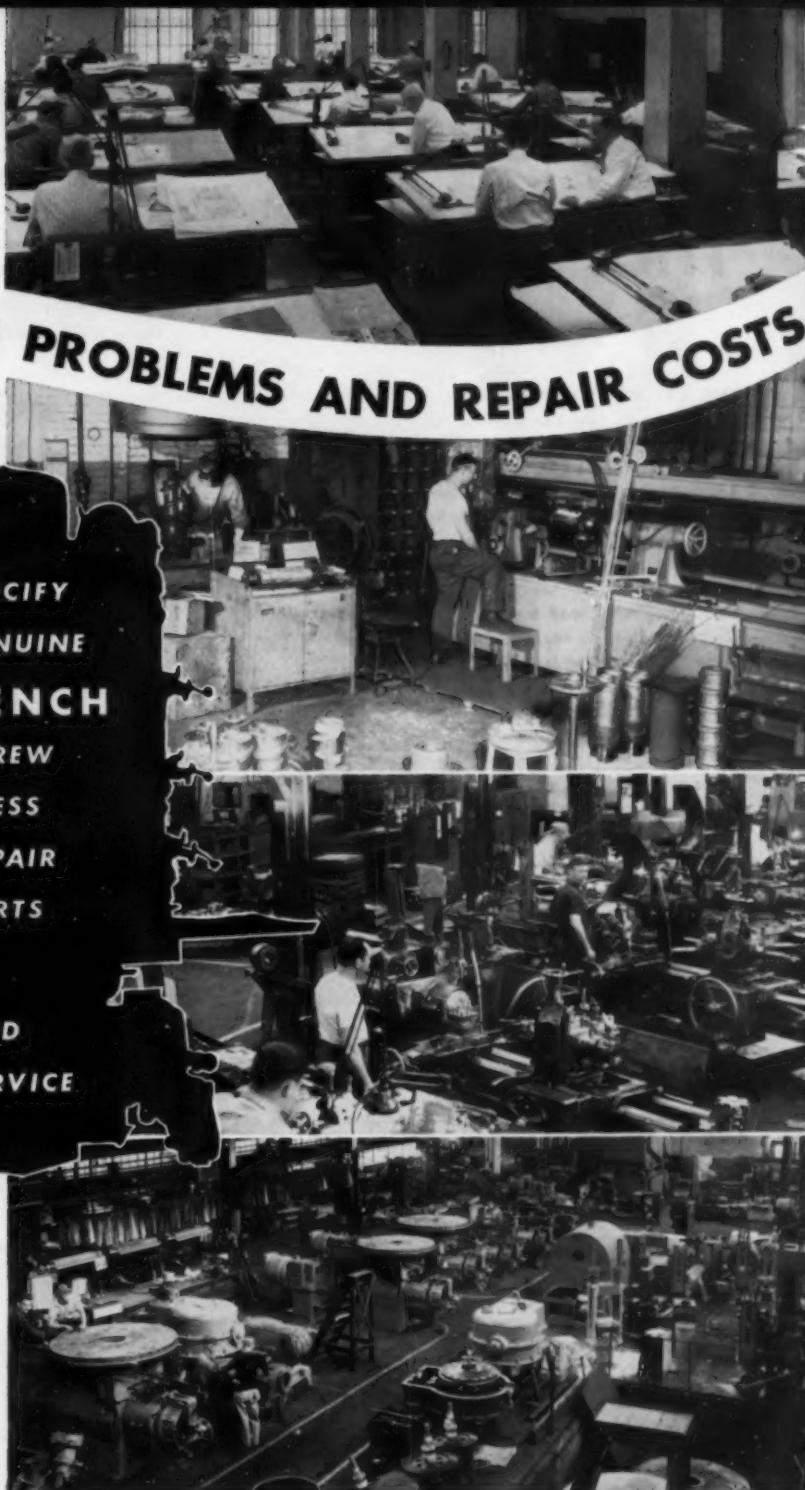
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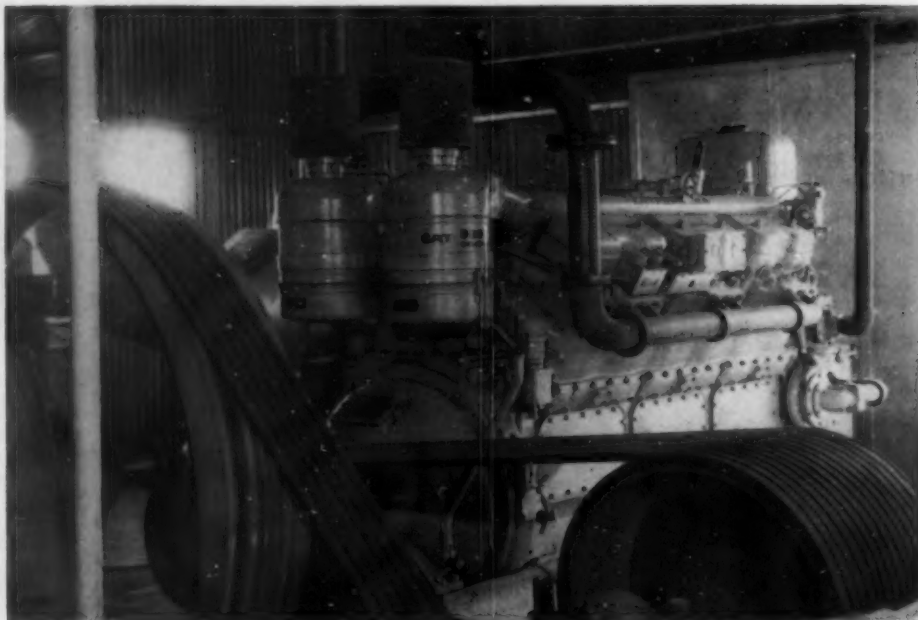
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# "In ginning you must have reliable That's why we chose a Cat Engine

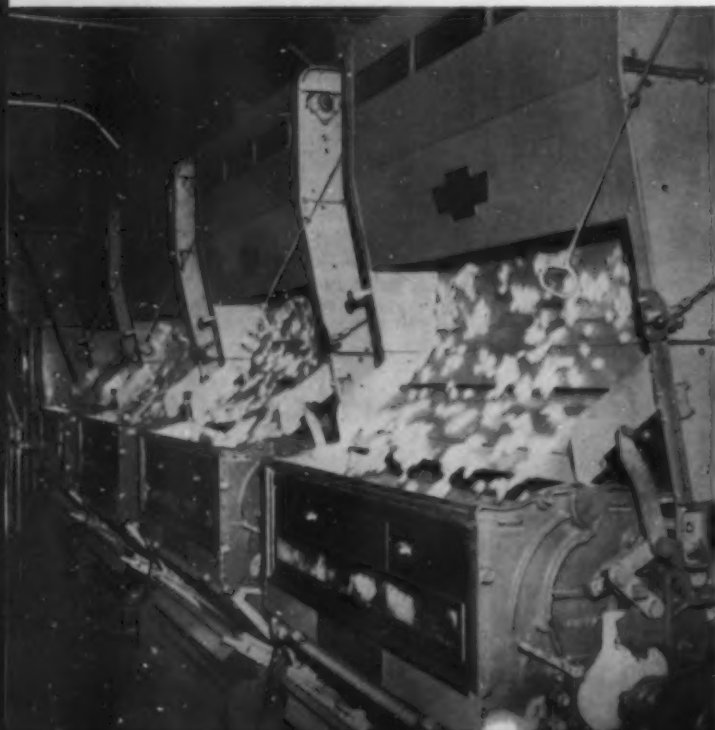
A. J. Bush, Secretary and Treasurer, Central Gin Co., Blaine, Miss.

THIS CAT D397 ENGINE powers the entire gin of the Central Gin Co., Blaine, Miss. Largest engine in the Caterpillar line, the D397 is rated at 650 HP (maximum output capacity). Through a 14-V-belt, it drives a Murray 4/90 gin, separator, dryers, incline cleaners, distributor, feed extractor, lint cleaners, press and burr, stick and leaf machine. Mr. Bush, who keeps a keen eye on costs, gives these reasons for choosing Cat power: "This business is highly competitive. If you are down any length of time, you lose your customers. Our ginning season has been reduced from 5 to 2 months over the past years, and that means we have to keep our gin running 24 hours a day if necessary. My previous experience with Caterpillar-built products helped select a Cat D397 Engine for our gin. It gives us reliability and ample power. Another reason for selecting it is that we know we can get fast service 24 hours a day if we need it."



STEADY PRODUCTION, day after day, is maintained by the D397 that powers the Central operation. There's no worry about power failure with a dependable Cat Diesel Engine in your gin. Should you need it, your Caterpillar Dealer brings service right to your door any hour of the day or night. He maintains a stock of parts you can trust. His service men, trained in factory-approved techniques, are always available to answer your call with fast action.

5 BALES AN HOUR or 112 bales in a 24-hour period, including clean-up, etc., is the production average here. With its exclusive Caterpillar fuel injection system, the D397 provides many advantages for ginning. It maintains loads for long periods without power drop; handles variable loads with quick response for quality samples; is free from frequent checks and adjustments; burns a variety of low-cost fuels without added maintenance.





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Replaceable valve guides maintain good valve stem fit

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Chrome-faced rings for longer periods between overhauls

For smooth operation, all fuel lines are same length

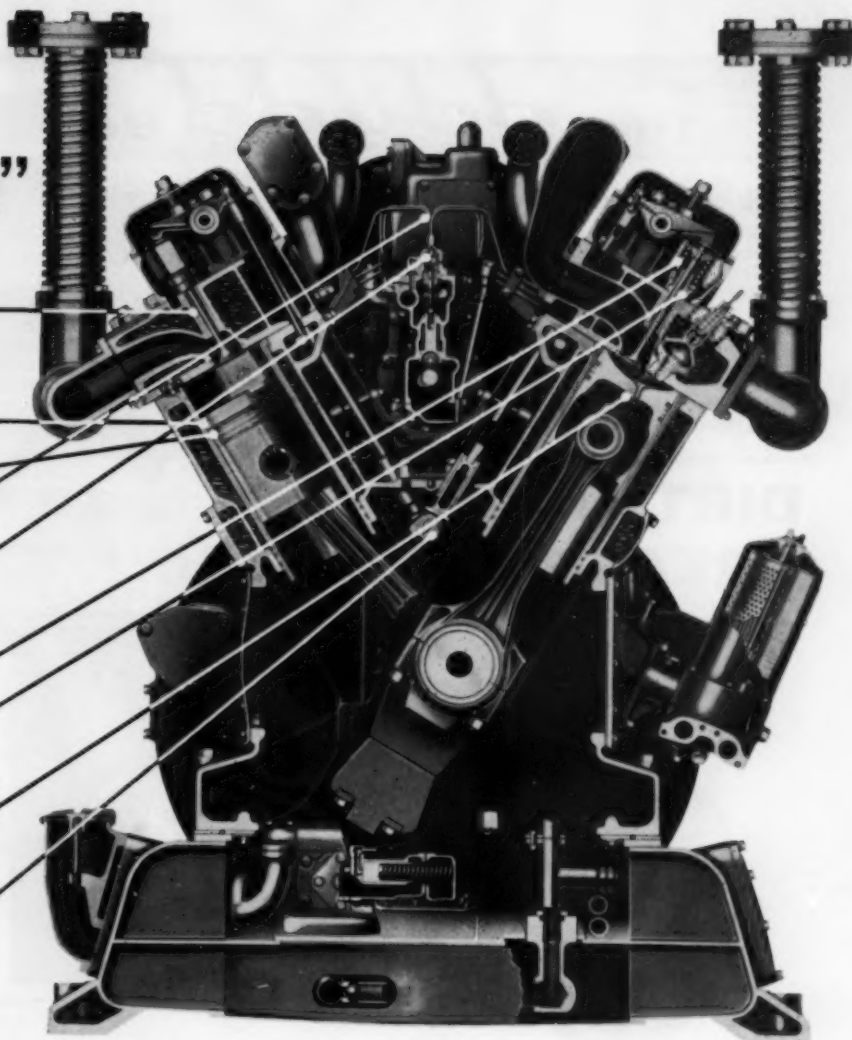
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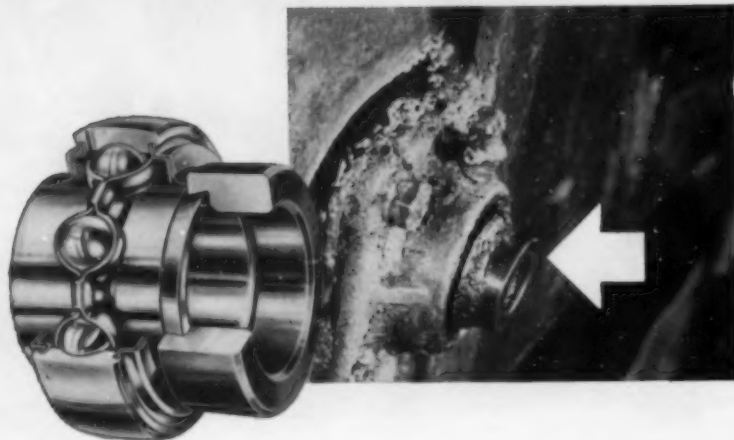
MORE SILK and more drumsticks are worrying their competitors. Japanese silk cloth shipments to the U.S., virtually non-existent a few years ago, continues to rise. We imported about 42 million square yards last year, against 27 million the year before and only 15 million in 1955. Poultrymen are flooding markets with five percent more chickens than the record output of 1957—but broiler prices have been firmer

than might have been expected because of costs of beef and pork.

### • Estes Receives Award

W. J. ESTES, Haralson, Ga., leader in cotton and ginning, has been presented with the Progressive Farmer rural leadership award, the second such citation in the history of the magazine. Estes' selection for this honor was announced earlier, but the presentation was not made until recently.

## DIRT LOCKED OUT! GREASE LOCKED IN!



### Fafnir Plya-Seal Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings



#### FEATURES

1. Plya-Seal of resilient Buna N rubber-coated fabric insures proper "follow-up" contact
2. Seal rides in firm contact on ground outside diameter of inner ring
3. Close-clearance of inside metal shield with outside diameter of inner ring provides rigid support for seal
4. Flared lip of Plya-Seal won't push in
5. Generous space for lubricant
6. Wide inner ring for extra shaft support
7. Fafnir-originated self-locking eccentric-cam-design collar
8. Relubricatable

Fafnir now offers ball bearings and ball bearing units designed expressly for applications where slow-to-moderate shaft speeds and exposure to excessive lint, dust, dirt, or moisture combine to shorten bearing life.

These factory-prelubricated bearings are equipped with tough, contact-type Fafnir Plya-Seals — the "best protection yet" against bearing killers. Contaminants are locked out . . . grease locked in.

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## FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

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### • Odds Against Peanuts

PEANUTS are fighting against odds. This is the conclusion of the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta in a study of the Southeastern peanut industry. More production and lower prices are ahead. This means a 1959 acreage control program much like that of 1958.

### • Two-Bale County Yields

SEVERAL COUNTIES in California averaged more than two bales of cotton per acre in 1957, while other counties were close enough to the two-bale mark to give the state its record high yield of 1,035 pounds of lint per acre. Kern led with a county yield of 1,213 pounds, followed by Fresno, 1,107 and Imperial County 1,036 pounds of lint per acre. San Joaquin Valley averaged 1,037 pounds and the Imperial Valley 1,018.

### • Gibberellic Acid Research

GRANTS FROM two chemical companies will supplement the present program at the Arkansas Experiment Station for research with gibberellic acid, according to Dr. D. A. Hinkle, head of the Agronomy Dept. Grants of \$1,200 from Commercial Solvents Corp. and \$1,000 from Abbott Laboratories have been accepted. Researchers will use the money to treat cotton plants with gibberellin to determine effects produced in boll set, yield increase, and fiber length, strength and fineness of cotton. Also researchers will study the reaction of seeds and plants treated with gibberellic acid to counteract low temperature, insufficient oxygen, and other factors affecting germination.

### • Change Acreage Reports

THE SENATE has approved a bill ending the requirement that USDA estimate and report the number of cotton acres in cultivation on July 1. As passed, HR6765 would allow cotton acreage to be reported on a "planted" basis. This measure passed the House the last session of Congress.

### • Will Desalt Water

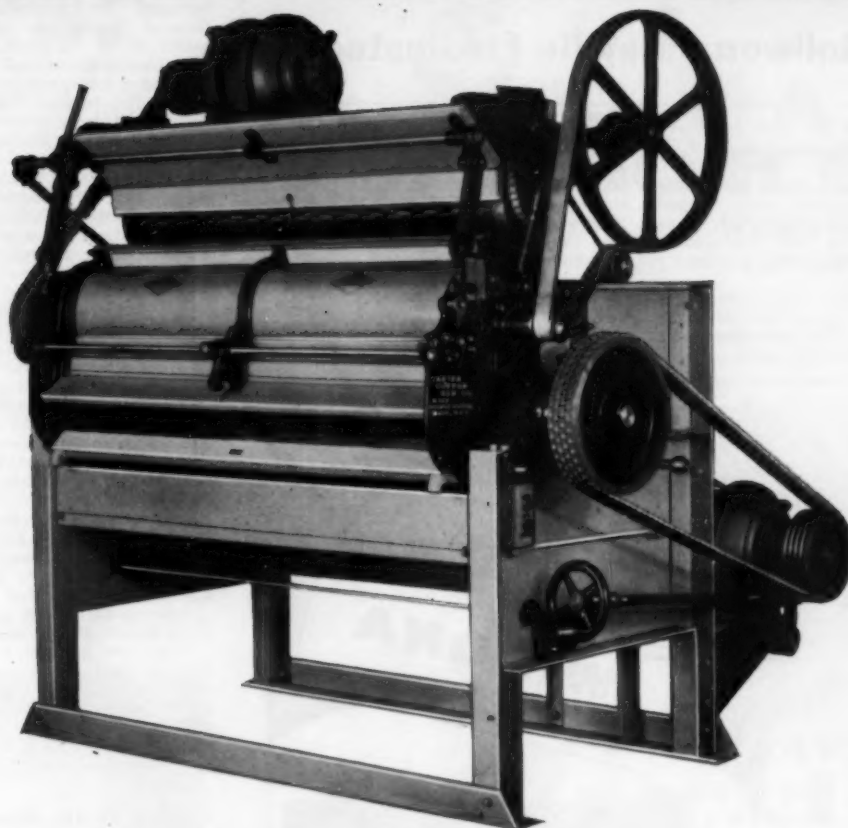
COALINGA, Calif., has become the first U.S. city to use a water desalting device for municipal supplies. Ionics, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has leased a plant, with a purchase option, to supply 28,000 gallons of drinking and cooking water daily to the San Joaquin Valley town. Water with less than one-third the salt content of sea water is made useful by removal of salt particles called ions. Plastic membranes filter the salt out. Cities in Africa and Asia have used the process, but Coalinga, which has been hauling water 45 miles, is the first U.S. installation.

### • Three Ways To Lose

THREE SURE WAYS to lose money were listed recently by a speaker, according to Agricultural Ammonia News. They are gambling, chasing women and drinking. He said gambling is the most wicked, chasing women the most pleasant and farming the most certain.

### • Trout Diet Studied

TROUT NUTRITION, management and disease control are being studied by Ralston Purina Co. The firm has leased land for a hatchery in the Snake River Valley of Idaho.



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## Pink Bollworm May Be Eradicated

**E**RADICATION of the pink bollworm in Arkansas may be possible, Paul H. Millar, Arkansas State Plant Board, says in a recent review of the Arkansas pink bollworm situation and control program. He reports that only two worms were found in 1957 inspections of 20,000 bushels of gin trash and many lint cleaners.

After reviewing the work now being done to control and eradicate the pink bollworm in Arkansas, Millar comments: "We hope that these special measures

will result in eradication of the pink bollworm from these fields. If so, and if, as there is reason to believe, these are the only infested fields in Arkansas, the state will be free of pink bollworms in 1958, except as moths may fly or drift into the state from infested Texas and Oklahoma, or infested seed or bolls may be brought in."

• **Last Stand** — "The work now being done in Arkansas and Louisiana may be the last stand against an invasion of

the entire Eastern Cotton Belt. Can this invasion be successfully combatted? Several years ago this question was asked of W. E. Anderson, then Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, and long-time antagonist of the pink bollworm. He replied, "Start at the perimeter and keep pushing it back." Anderson believed it could be done that way, if everyone would do his part. S. L. McCrory, present Louisiana Commissioner, and his entomologist, believe it, too, and so do we in Arkansas.

"Regardless at what is done in Arkansas and Louisiana, we are subject to reinfestation each season, both by air-borne moths and by movement of infested seeds and bolls, unless the worm can be kept at a low level in Texas and Oklahoma by means of stalk destruction or other control measures.

"Oklahoma will have a voluntary stalk destruction program for the 1958 crop, in the three tiers of counties next to the Arkansas line. We are thankful for this, and only hope that it may lead to a compulsory program in 1959, both in Oklahoma and in Northeast Texas, where there is no such program now. Fortunately, stalk destruction programs are cheap, they work no hardship on anyone, and perhaps best of all, are not a threat to wild life."

Addressing states east of the Mississippi River, Millar said:

"You are against the pink bollworm, just as you are against sin. But this may not be enough. The eradication program needs your outspoken and aggressive backing. It could succeed without this, but with it, the chances of success would be greatly increased."

## Castor Bean Research

Jerry Smith, a USDA scientist at Oklahoma Experiment Station, is directing additional studies toward development of an early-maturing dwarf castor bean plant which will be adaptable to a wider range of climatic conditions than the two dwarf varieties now grown. The researcher hopes to obtain an improved variety over the Baker 296 dwarf, and by aiming toward earlier maturity he hopes to get away from the setbacks that frost has given to the other dwarf variety, Dawn.

These two pioneer dwarf varieties of the castor bean species grow about three to four feet high, thus making harvesting and cultivation easier. Also they are less susceptible to lodging or wind damage than the standard varieties. Oklahoma, as well as other states, has an "excellent" potential for growing castor beans, especially under irrigation, the researcher has pointed out. He hopes to have another dwarf variety for release in the early 1960's and possibly more standard varieties will be in or ready for production by that time.

## Cotton Leader Dies

Arthur Jenkins Moseley, Clarksdale, Miss., cotton, industry and civic leader, died June 2 at his home. He was 88.

Moseley's varied activities had included serving as one of the organizers of the National Cotton Council, association with the development of a mechanical cotton chopper and serving as a stockholder in Planters' Manufacturing Co. He also was a farmer, banker and an officer or director of a number of business, civic and religious organizations.

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## • Cotton Leaders Ask Immediate Action

THE PLIGHT of the cotton industry in Mississippi was the subject of two recent statements by prominent industry members.

George C. Cortright, a ginner and immediate past president of the Delta Council, appearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee in Washington, stated that the cotton industry was in desperate need of a program that will assure adequate supplies and competitive prices.

The Delta farm leader said that never before in history had man-made fibers and foreign cottons been so ready and able to take over markets on which cotton farmers of this country depend for a livelihood.

At the same time, Harvey S. Simmons, manager of Mississippi Oil Mills' Kosciusko mill, and president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association, took issue with current farm legislation "that means the slow death of cotton as an industry."

He issued a call that can be answered by "all Mississippians." His statement pointed out that the state's cotton acreage this year is only 1,660,110, the smallest since 1864, and in 1959 will be 20 to 25 percent less than this year.



## Cotton Specialist Named

JOE H. SCOTT, county agent at Dunklin County, Kenneth, Mo., since 1945, has been appointed cotton production specialist on the Missouri Extension Service staff. He will be a member of the field crops project, working primarily with county agents in Missouri's cotton-growing area. He will be located at Sikeston, until the new agricultural research center is established in Southeast Missouri, at which time his office will be moved to the experimental field. A native of Tennessee, Scott is a graduate of Mississippi State College, and has worked in Dunklin County since joining the Extension Service in 1945. (In the Nov. 16, 1957 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, an article described Scott's work broadcasting weather reports to cotton farmers. Reference is made to this work in the article "Cotton and the Weather," on page 7 of this issue.—Editor)

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## • Buckeye Closing Two Mills; Expands One

DIMINISHING cottonseed supplies and the expanding soybean crop have prompted three major changes in the system of oil mills operated by the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

In separate actions, Buckeye:

Announced the permanent closing, effective June 30, of its cottonseed oil mills in Selma, Ala., and Charlotte, N.C., as a direct result of the decreasing cotton crop in southern Alabama and North Carolina.

Announced plans for immediate expansion of soybean processing at its Raleigh, N.C., plant as a direct result of the extensive development of soybeans as a major crop in North Carolina, plus the increasing demand for soybean meal by mixed feed manufacturers.

R. B. Williams, vice-president and manager of the oil mill division, said it is impractical for Buckeye to continue operating the two cottonseed crushing mills in the face of continuing insufficient supplies of cottonseed.

Williams said Buckeye has not yet made any definite plans for disposition of either cottonseed oil mill facility. The company will continue purchasing cottonseed in the Selma and Charlotte areas for shipment to other Buckeye mills.

Williams said that wherever possible key supervisory personnel of both mills will be offered positions at other Buckeye mills and that remaining employees

will receive termination allowances.

"The company's long associations with Selma and Charlotte have been most pleasant," he said, "and we regret very much that it has become necessary for us to close the mills."

Buckeye said its Raleigh soybean expansion plans called for immediate construction of a processing unit using modern solvent extraction methods. The new unit, planned for completion in early 1959, will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of soybeans, and will enable the plant to process soybeans and cottonseed simultaneously.

## CCI Hears J. H. West

J. H. West of Bishop, Texas, a director of Cotton Council International, reported on the rapid development of the international cotton promotion program, before delegates from some 32 nations representing two-thirds of the world's cotton production and consumption.

West, addressing a luncheon of the recent International Cotton Advisory Committee, in London, England, pledged the cooperation of CCI in further expansion of these activities around the world.

CCI, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., guides the sales promotion program cooperatively conducted and financed by cotton industry organizations in nine major consuming countries.

■ **HARDIN MOSES** is managing Farmers' Gin Association of Los Fresnos, Texas.

## Cotton Exchange Officers

William K. Love, Jr. of Anderson, Clayton & Fleming took office as president of the New York Cotton Exchange, June 5.

Tinney C. Figgatt of New York is the newly elected vice-president. John M. Williams of Royce & Co. was re-named treasurer.

Members of the board of managers include Harry B. Anderson of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith; Edward C. Angelery of Felder & Co.; Alfred Boedtker of Volkart Brothers Co.; W. Oscar Cate of Central Cotton Co.; Frank J. Knell of New York City; Hugh E. Paine of Abbot, Proctor and Paine; Fred W. Perutz of Schwabach & Co.; James E. Robison of Indian Head Mills, Inc.; Malcolm J. Rogers of New York City; J. Raymond Stuart of E. F. Hutton & Co.; Gustave I. Tolson of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.; Robert K. Vincent of The Kendall Co.; Alden H. Vose, Jr., of Kohlmeyer & Co.; Albert M. Weis of Irving Weis & Co. and J. Antonio Zalduendo of Orvis Brothers & Co.

## New Bulletin

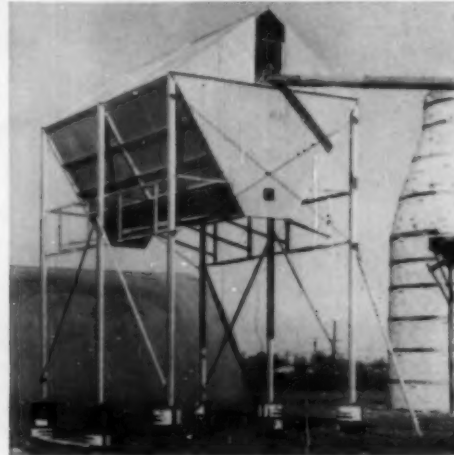
### DATA ON COTTON IN COLOMBIA ISSUED

Statistical information on cotton in Colombia is contained in a new bulletin published by Instituto de Fomento Algodonero, Bogota, Colombia. Copies may be obtained from Emilio Latorre Hoyos, head of the Institute.

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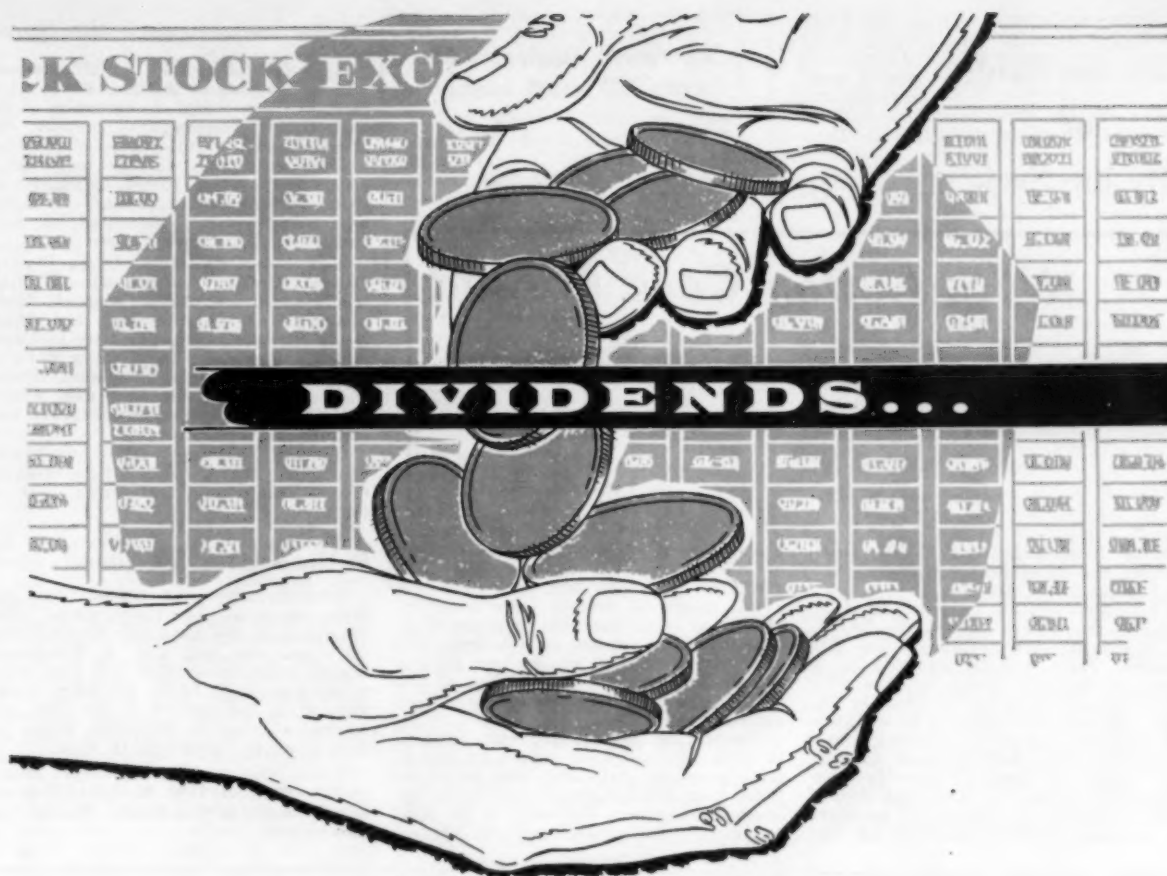
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## U. S. Cotton Goes Abroad

Contributing  
to  
Good Will

**H**IGH FASHION COTTONS have been chosen to help win friends for the U.S. in Latin America.

Thirty-four cotton costumes by U.S. designers have been shipped to Brazil, the National Cotton Council has announced. They will be modeled in a series of fashion shows at the Sao Paulo Exposition, June 18 to July 18.

An aim of the shows is to enhance U.S. prestige abroad by demonstrating the typical New York fashion concept, that mass production can produce fashionable clothes for everyday living.

The collection was assembled by Margot Herzog, fashion director of the

National Cotton Council, at the request of USDA, which is sponsoring a U.S. exhibit at the trade fair.

Volume-priced dresses have been included to show how the average U.S. woman is well dressed on a budget; but primary emphasis is on the high styling of the more costly costumes. Ten of the outfits retail for between \$75 and \$500 apiece.

"Women in this country have learned to dress like a million dollars by selecting the right style and size combinations from ready-to-wear collections by leading designers. We hope to be able to educate fashionable women abroad

to shop the same way," Miss Herzog said.

High fashion cottons for all occasions will be modeled at the Sao Paulo trade fair. There will include examples of the loose-fitting chemise, the trapeze, the sheath, and the full-skirted silhouettes.

Featured fabrics include terry cloth, cotton knit, cotton tweed, chino, denim, sheer SuPima cotton, organdy, corduroy and other cottons pioneered in high fashion by U.S. fabric designers.

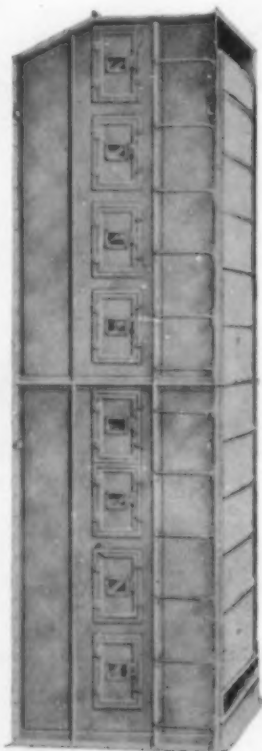
Tina Leser, Phil Rose, Greta Plattr, Claire McCardell, Stanley Wyllins, Adele Lawrence, Arthur Jablow, Richard Cole, Adele Simpson, Mr. Mort, Betty Carol, Jeanne Campbell, Larry Aldrich, Ben Reig, Lanz, Celia Phillips, Luis Estevez, Herbert Sondheim, Helena Barbieri, Rappi, Scaasi, and Claire Schaffel are among dress designers represented in the collection.

Opulent bathing suits, playsuits, raincoats, travel suits, date dresses, frocks, coats and ballgowns will be featured.

### Retires After 50 Years

Fred Herscher has retired from ginning cotton at Hennessey, Okla., after 50 years in the business. Moore-Stauf-fer Gin, the last gin in Kingfisher County, was dismantled last year after ginning only 15 bales. Herscher began ginning at the age of 19 in 1908, and worked at gins in Columbia, Okla., before going to Hennessey in 1944.

■ SCOTT E. WALLACE is the new manager of San Benito (Texas) Gin Association.



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- ★ Featuring — Non-painted shelves to minimize fire hazard and choke up. Wonder State Original Non-Choke Discharge.

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## International Superintendents

(Continued from Page 18)

"but cotton can meet all competition if given a chance."

Other speakers the opening day of the convention included Switzer, who talked on "A Comparison Between Oilseed Processing Operations in the Mississippi Valley and the West Coast." Professor A. R. Burgess, industrial engineering department, Texas A&M College spoke to the group on "Planning and Controlling Production." A talk by E. B. "Dick" Free of Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, on "Accidents will Happen," closed the first day's meeting.

• **Second Day** — "An oil mill superintendent has more influence than any other individual on the quality of cottonseed products," Garlon A. Harper told the group at the beginning of the second day's meetings. Harper, director, Research and Educational Division, National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., then stressed to the group their importance to the realization of benefits from cottonseed research, in his talk "The Need for Cottonseed Research."

"One of the most critical problems of the cottonseed crushing industry is the lack of an adequate supply of seed to process in many areas. While unsound government production and pricing programs are primarily the cause of this situation, our Association is making every effort to encourage breeding production research with soybeans, sesame, safflower, and other oilseed crops which may provide adequate oilseeds to crush in Cotton Belt areas where insufficient cotton is grown. Costly oil mill machinery must not be allowed to remain idle six to eight months of each year if research can develop supplementary oilseed crops which can be grown profitably in these areas."

"The opportunities we have to develop the production value of mills and the obstacles we must overcome to reach these goals make research a vital part of our business of the immediate future. Properly planned and effectively conducted, it can become our most profitable business investment," Harper said.

Williams, presented a special report "How Do Our Employees Rate Us," a review of the findings by the Oil Mill Operators Short Course held at Texas

## Mississippi Crushers' Elect New Officers

S. B. Shaifer of Leland, Miss., has been elected president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association. He was named during the annual convention June 11-13 at the Beuna Vista Hotel in Biloxi, Miss.

A. J. Vaughan of Corinth is the newly elected vice-president, and Gordon W. Marks of Jackson, was re-elected secretary.

The board of directors will be composed of John Bookhart, Jackson; T. H. Harper, Jackson; E. E. Morrison, Meridian; Hal Harris, Hollandale; Shaifer, Vaughan, S. S. Cromer, Greenville; M. D. Kolb, Greenville; George C. Perry, Jackson; A. K. Shaifer, Clarksdale; H. S. Simmons, Kosciusko, and William King Self, Marks. (See related story of the convention on page 8 of this issue.)

A&M College. An address, "A Brief Summary of the Proceedings of the Seventh Cottonseed Processing Clinic held at the Southern Regional Laboratory, was given by E. A. Gastrock, head of chemical engineering investigations, Engineering and Development Laboratory, New Orleans.

A round table discussion, "What is the Next Move to Get Off Dead Center in Oil Milling?" was held. G. A. Ward, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Phoenix, and J. L. Southall, Union Oil Co., Inc., Bunkie, La., discussed "Cottonseed Storage;" "Cleaning Cottonseed," was the topic discussed by H. D. Reeves, general superintendent, Simmons Cotton Oil Mills, Sweetwater, Texas, while O. L. White of Thorndale, Texas talked on "Linter Room Operations," and "Hulling and Separation," was the topic of F. O. Davis, Industrial Sheet Metal Co., Phoenix.

• **Third Day** — The closing day's schedule included a brief report on the activities of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, presented by Wamble, Dr. B. D. Deacon and W. B. Harris, all of the Laboratory staff; a report on

the fifth Mexican Divisional meeting by S. F. (Walter) Rojas; a report on the West Coast Divisional meeting at Long Beach, Calif., by H. F. Crossno; and report on the 1958 Short Course for Oil Mill Superintendents held at Texas A&M College, given by Dr. J. D. Lindsay.

The officers and committee chairmen also gave their reports, and the new officers were installed. The group selected Galveston as the convention city for 1959.

• **Entertainment** — Among the entertainment features of the three-day meeting were the annual get-together party, a buffet dinner, ladies luncheon, the Twenty-Five-Year-Club luncheon and the annual dinner dance.

## Death Takes Clemson Head, Dr. Robert F. Poole

Dr. Robert Franklin Poole, president of Clemson College, Clemson, S.C., since 1940, died June 6, following a heart attack. Funeral services were held in the chapel of the college.

Dr. Poole, 64, was a nationally known botanist and educator. He had maintained a strenuous schedule in recent weeks, having appeared in three commencements in recent days.

Dr. Poole was born near Warriors Creek in Laurens County, the year Clemson College began operations. He received a B.S. degree from Clemson in 1916, specializing in botany. He earned a Masters degree from Rutgers in 1918 and a Ph.D. there in 1921. He had served overseas in World War I.

## Coastal Bend Ginners' Elect

A. K. Pargac of Placedo, Texas, has been elected the new president of the Coastal Bend Ginners' Association, which comprises districts 11 and 12 of the Texas Ginners' Association.

Other new officers are S. K. London of Mathis, vice-president, and Edwin J. Smajstria of Port Lavaca, secretary-treasurer.

■ **BRAD ROWLAND**, Western Cottonoil Co., has been elected first vice-president of Abilene (Texas) Junior Chamber of Commerce.

## Crushers Met in Chicago in 1921 for Silver Jubilee

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, when this picture was made, members of Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association gathered at the Congress Hotel in Chicago for the Silver Jubilee convention. The dates were May 18-20, 1921. Officers of Interstate for 1920-21 were J. J. Lawton, Hartsville, S.C., president; P. S. Grogan, Houston, Texas, A. G. Kahn, Little Rock, Ark., and S. J. Cassels, Montgomery, Ala., vice-presidents; Robert Gibson, Dallas, secretary and treasurer; and Louis N. Geldert, Washington, D.C., assistant to the president. (Interstate was dissolved in 1929, and the present National Cottonseed Products Association was formed.)

Photo, Courtesy G. E. Covington, Magnolia, Miss.





## Nigeria Railway Service To Aid Cotton Areas

The World Bank has agreed to lend Nigeria \$28 million to aid in constructing a 400-mile railway extension from Jos to Maiduguri in northeastern Nigeria. Additional funds will come from the United Kingdom and Nigerian sources.

This railway will make it possible to increase production of cotton and peanuts in a large, somewhat isolated area where transport facilities have been inadequate, USDA says. The rail extension may also be used to move cotton and livestock from the area of northern French Equatorial Africa that is near Fort Lamy and Lake Tchad. It is estimated that Nigeria can increase its

cotton production 25 percent or more in the area to be opened up by the new rail line.

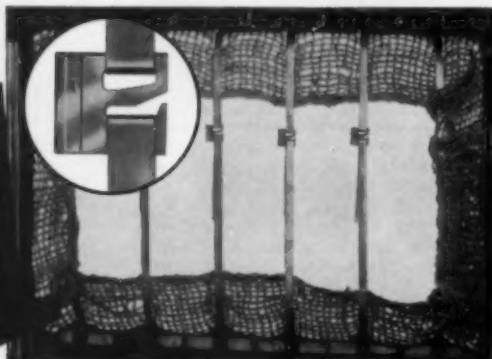
## Peanut Research Planned

USDA and the University of Arizona have contracted for peanut research to improve the quality of edible products. Factors affecting flavor of processed peanuts will be studied. Dr. V. L. Frampton, USDA, New Orleans, will supervise for USDA; and Dr. A. R. Kemmerer will supervise for the University of Arizona. Dr. Mitchell Vavich and Mrs. Wynanda O'Malley will do the research.

■ C. D. WHITAKER, Swift & Co. Oil Mill, has been elected president of the Des Moines Feed and Grain Club.

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"The speed and efficiency with which untrained pressmen tie out a bale of cotton with your new buckle has greatly simplified our labor problem."

"This is the first real progress that has been made in packaging cotton in the thirty-one years that I have been a ginners. The new TCI buckle is much easier to hook and much faster."

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"The new TCI buckle has been completely satisfactory as to strength; we have had no breakage at all. The most important factor, however, is the speed and efficiency with which we are able to tie out a bale of cotton. 75% of the time, our pressmen are untrained. This new buckle has greatly simplified our problem and speeded up the operation when using this type of labor."

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■ WILL WATER STOP California's phenomenal growth—including its cotton expansion?

The water problem is one of the few things that can shake a Californian's confidence in the future of his state.

Manmade water—pumped from the ground or siphoned from the mountains—is the foundation for California agriculture. But that water is being used faster than it is supplied.

All cotton states, not just California, have an interest in this problem. This is true because the Pacific Coast state has tripled its cotton production in a decade. It now grows about one-seventh of the American crop. It would grow far more if government controls permitted. And if California could find the water.

The Fresno Bee, a leading newspaper, comprehensively discussed the water situation in the San Joaquin Valley recently. Articles by Charles S. Hurley were published in The Bee and reprinted in a bulletin. Highlights from these articles follow:

Water problems threaten the \$1 billion San Joaquin Valley agricultural industry. The Valley uses about three million more acre feet of water each year than the supply. The water table is dropping. So is the soil in some places. There also are drainage and salinity problems.

Ultimately, water engineers says, eight million more acre feet yearly will be needed.

Hurley's articles cite examples of what the problem means to individual farmers. One operator, near Bakersfield, had a 140-foot pumping level 11 years ago. Today, he has to pump from 300 feet or deeper. A 75-horsepower pump used to irrigate up to 100 rows of cotton—now it waters only 33. The cotton grower worries about the increasing boron content of his water—now approaching the level that is poisonous to crops.

Hurley goes into details as to some of the other problems of meeting the increasing demand for water—not only for crops, but for the rising California population and industrial development.

"One more big, strategically-located river is needed," he concludes. More specifically, engineers have drawn up the California Water Plan. This calls for the San Joaquin Valley to develop 13 major east side streams to capacity. It

(Continued on Page 37)

## Corn To Tan Leather

**D**IALDEHYDE STARCH—a new, versatile, and potentially economical corn product—has substantial promise as a tanning agent. It is domestically available and highly reactive. It produces garment and glove leather with a unique combination of properties, and has other potential uses in the leather industry.

Researchers at USDA's Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division, Philadelphia, find that dialdehyde starch produces good leather when used as the only tanning agent. It can also be employed in combination tannages—a common practice—making it more useful.

Right now, we are completely dependent on other countries for tanning agents, importing about 240 million pounds a year. Chrome ore, the source of a chrome chemical universally used to tan light leathers for the upper part of shoes, is imported from Africa and other parts of the world. Vegetable tannings from bark and wood—blends of which are used to tan leather for the soles of shoes and for upholstery—come from South America, Africa, France and Italy.

Dialdehyde starch comes from a crop that's always domestically available and frequently in surplus. This is an important consideration for emergencies, when most of our tannin supply might be cut off.

This new chemical was experimentally developed at the Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, Peoria, Ill., several years ago. Researchers there discovered a practical method of oxidizing corn starch into dialdehyde starch and began investigating applications in the textile and paper industries.

P. A. Wells, Eastern Laboratory director, recognized its potential tanning action. He and Joseph Naghski thus set out to determine its usefulness. The scientists soon found that dialdehyde starch not only tans hides and skins but also has desirable properties in its own right. Important too, is the fact that dialdehyde-starch-tanned leathers are stable in mildly alkaline solutions, such as soapy water. Also when used in combination with other tanning agents it shows resistance to perspiration, an important property for insoles.

Other applications are possible, but much remains to be done before they are realized. Cooperative work with tanners is already under way.

■ **W. R. DUCKETT**, Spade, Texas, has been named manager of the Farmers Cooperative Gin at Floydada. He succeeds **J. W. LANIER**, who retired after 31 years. **W. A. CAMPBELL** and **H. B. JOHNSON** were named directors.

### California

(Continued from Page 36)

also envisions the importation of water from more northerly parts of the state.

All of this, says Hurley, would be costly. And it cannot be done in a day. But it appears to be the answer to the future of a region which contains the nation's richest agricultural county, and the top cotton counties of the U.S. Californians are confident that they will find water to keep things that way.



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You'll pick more cotton per acre—better quality cotton, too—when you protect your plants with Trithion. This highly effective insecticide-miticide has longer *residual* action. That means fewer applications during the growing season. You'll also find that Trithion is compatible with other materials—and less hazardous to apply than many organic pesticides. It controls the cotton leaf perforator and over 100 common pests that attack other valuable crops. Ask your local dealer today for new wonder-working Trithion!



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## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. D-K 90" 5-high all-steel cooker; 2 French 5-high 72" expeller cookers. Bauer 199—60" seed cleaner. Bauer 153 separating unit. Butters milling machine. Carver 175-saw Tru-line gummer. Carver double-drum hull beater. 141-saw Carver linters. Double-box linter press. Bar huller. Attrition mills. 20" to 80" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under. Starting boxes and switches.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5968.

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal cookers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

**INSPECTIONS**—and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—141 saw Carver wood front eccentric adjustment ball bearing linters, Fort Worth brushless units, permanent magnets, Continental feeders. Giveaway price. Worth having just for parts. Also 3 saw carts. Butters milling machine. Continental single box press and pump. 5-high 48" Smith & Valle rolls, bar huller, disc huller, Draver feeders, Scalping shaker, sand and boll reel, seed sampling shaker, square hull packer, 2200-volt electric motors, steel split pulleys.—Central Oil & Milling Company, Clayton, N.C.

**FOR SALE**—French screw press with starting equipment. Reducer drive. French settling tank with oil pump and speed reducer, overflow bin, 2 French cooker rings, a 2-bushel Richardson automatic scale. Contact Swift & Company Oil Mill, Blytheville, Arkansas.

## USED GIN EQUIPMENT BARGAINS

14" Murray Bur Machine (Less supports, inlet & outlet conveyors). All new cylinders, bearings and belts	\$3,000.00
2-18" Hull Vacuums (like new). Each	240.00
1-72" Continental Separator with Vacuum (like new)	700.00
1-52" Murray Separator (no vacuum)	330.00
3-52" Murray Separators (completely new). Each	1,000.00
1-Murray Horizontal Press Pump	650.00
1-Continental Vertical Press Pump	650.00
2-Murray 80-Saw Mote Section Gin Stands, Each	1,000.00
1-Murray 30" Multi-blade Fan	130.00
1-Continental Multi-blade Fan	130.00
1-30" Claridge Fan	90.00
1-Single 40" Murray Fan	195.00
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## POWER UNITS

1-RXISV Le Roi	\$5,000.00
1-D-1000 Le Roi, 100 h.p.	500.00
1-GMC Diesel 671, 130 h.p.	2,000.00

**WONDER STATE MFG. CO.**  
Paragould, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—Complete 4-press hydraulic mill, bargain, terms.—Stone Hargrove, Box 2046, Hargrove, Texas.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—1 late model Hardwicke-Etter long stroke tramper, good condition. 5-1950 model Hardwicke-Etter saw type lint cleaners, good condition.—Abernathy Farmers Co-operative Gin, Abernathy, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Two complete, all-steel, all-electric late model Murray gins. One 5-80 and one 4-90, both with all grid bar cleaners, 4-cylinder air-liners, 2-72" 7-cylinder incline cleaners, 14" bur machines, Super Mitchell's, Moss lint cleaners, new Murray Big Reel driers with 3 million BTU heaters, all-steel Murray presses. Each gin has extra large Murray sectional building with two extra large steel warehouses. Five room modern office with 50' truck scales, and several acres of land. Gins are in good condition, located in good water, all-irrigated belt and doing good business. Phone SWift 9-4940, Lubbock, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Complete gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**—Bur machines: One right-hand and one left-hand practically new 14" Continentals, one 14" Murray, 14" and 10" Lummus. Steel cleaners: 4- and 6-cylinder 50" Continental inclines, 5- and 7-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter, 6-cylinder Stacy, 4-cylinder 8" Lummus, 12-unit Thermo and 6-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter air line, like new. Continental and Murray lint cleaners, 48" Lummus, 50" Gullett, 50" Hardwicke-Etter and 52" Stacy separators. 5-80 saw late model Murray glass front gins. Mitchell convertible and super units in the 60" and 66" lengths. 4-80, 5-80, 4-90 and 5-90 Mitchell conveyor distributors for right-hand outfit. Lummus and Continental press pumps. 12", 16", 17" and 20", 8" screw elevators. New Government type tower driers. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. Electric and gas power units. One complete 5-80 Murray gin plant, less buildings. Will sell all or any part. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 15-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-3-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Located at Bradley, Arkansas, one good Continental 10" bur machine with overflow conveyor and steel supports, \$1,500.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

**LUMMUS COMBER**—Latest model for sale—complete including grid bars, catwalks, supports, piping, motors, starts, etc. Make offer first letter.—Valley Gin Company, P. O. Box 548, Peoria, Arizona.

**FOR SALE**—Bargain prices: One Mitchell heater, 1M BTU, practically new, twin 30" Cen-Tennial trash fans with 30 h.p. motor, V-belt drive and push button starter, practically new, One 100-h.p. 2200 V-motor with V-belt drive, switch and starter. Contact G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla. Phone Murray 2-4711.

**FOR SALE**—Cotton gin complete—will sell all or any part less buildings. 4-80 Lummus gins, Lummus drier and burner, 4 Mitchell finishing cleaners, 4 Mitchell FEC's, Continental fan No. 45, 2 Claridge fans, No. 17 and No. 40, Mitchell 6-cylinder cleaner, Murray 14" bur machine, Cameron press and pump, all belts, pulleys, shafts, all for \$1,500. Le Roi engine, 165 h.p., \$1,250. Terms as desired.—Jerry Moore, CHapel 7-3751, Dallas, Texas.

**STEEL BUILDING**—Pre-fab., bolted I-beam trusses and 8" column 40' x 120'. Double suction erected on your foundation, \$12,875. Any size building. Call Marvin R. Mitchell, FE 1-6660, WH 8-6346, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-66" Mitchell Super Chief feeders in good condition. Also 2M BTU Mitchell heater. Write or call Hopkins Gin, TW 4-4761, P. O. Box 510, Levelland, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Moss lint cleaner, 1956 model Cleanmaster in excellent condition. Complete with motors.—L. P. Fuqua, Milan, Tennessee.

**CLEANMASTER MOSS**. Perfect condition, but need more capacity. 1957 Model. A bargain.—P. O. Box 2268, Memphis, Tennessee.

**FOR SALE**—Lint cleaners: 4-1956 Murray combining lint cleaners with 1957 changeover. These lint cleaners have only ginned 2,800 bales and are in excellent condition. Write or phone Jules Darby, Plaza 4-3311 or Plaza 4-3319, Arnaudville, La.

**FOR SALE**—Five Continental Model C 80-saw Pratt gins, air blast, with standard huller fronts. Five Continental Model C 80-saw Pratt gins, air blast, with Model 30 huller fronts. 1-37" spike belt distributor with belt, 1-42" spike belt distributor with belt. Two like new, Hincley Government pattern stick and green leaf machines. One Continental 4X, Model E huller cleaner feeder. One Lummus Super Jet lint cleaner with one section of flue designed for 5-80 setup.—Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Company, Loving, New Mexico.

**FOR SALE**—One complete Murray gin. Perfect condition. Will sell to be moved or to be run. Due to manager's health, must sell immediately. \$8,000 for complete gin and buildings. Located 25 miles east of Dallas, Farm Road 7. Write or call Vernon Schrade, CChurchill 5-3304 or CChurchill 5-3347, Rowlett, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Lint cleaners: One Lummus 1957 comber, 5-80 1951 Murray saw type complete, 4-90 Lummus Jets complete with Hartsell fan and 30 h.p. motor. Gins: 4-80 Continental F3 brush, 5-80 Continental F3 AB, 5-90 Gullett, 5-80 Model C brush with good saws and ribs and metal brushes, 4-80 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 3-80 Model C brush, 12-80 glass front Murrays and lint flue for 4, 4-80 glass front Lummus and lint flue, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80, 1949 Lummus. Huller cleaner feeders: 5-80 Continental 4X with hot air ducts for drying and grid bars under cleaners, 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaner, 7-80 Continental Double X, 4-80 Lummus LEF's, 1-80 Lummus MEF. Cleaners: 1-52" 8-cylinder V-drive Stacy, 1-72" 6-cylinder Murray blow-in type, 1-8" wide, 6-cylinder Lummus, 1-45" 4-cylinder Continental, one 7-cylinder 50" V-drive blow-in type Hardwicke-Etter, one 7-cylinder 52" flat belt blow-in type Murray, one 5-cylinder 52" V-drive blow-in type Murray, 1-66" 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Driers: one 14-shelf Tower, 3 Murray Big Reels, one 16-section and one 12-section Lummus Thermo-cleaner. Separators: 1-72" Murray, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Gullett, 1-72" Lummus. Bur machines: 2-10" Wichita with 3-cylinder aftercleaners, 1-10" Continental with long overflow conveyor and steel platform, 1-14" steel Hardwicke-Etter with steel platform, 1-14" all-steel, V-drive Lummus, 1-10" all-steel Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in after cleaner, 1-14" Stacy. Condensers: 2-72" 5-discharge Hardwicke-Etters, 1-72" 5-discharge Continental. Burners: Two Hardwicke-Etters, one Murray, one Mitchell. Rotor lifts: Two Hardwicke-Etters. Conveyor distributors: One 4-80 Lummus. Presses: One Continental steel bound up-packing. One all-steel Murray all-steel down-packing. One all-steel Hardwicke-Etter single box. Pumps: One each Murray, Continental, Lummus, Cen-Tennial and Alamo. Seed scales: One set Hardwicke-Etter, one set Lummus. Engines: One V-8 Le Roi, two Twin Six MM, one 6-cylinder MM, one 6-cylinder Buick. Electric motors and fans in various sizes.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Double battery gin plant, located in Mississippi Delta, with good location. Get all the cotton you can gin. Call or write quick.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Arkansas.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Continental F3, electric, irrigated, Moss cleaner, \$60,000, \$15,000 cash. 4-90 Continental, Le Roi, irrigated, \$75,000, carry good loan. 5-80 Murray, electric, steel, irrigated, \$160,000, \$60,000 cash. 5-80 F3 Continental, electric, steel, irrigated, \$145,000, \$40,000 cash. Cotton looks good in Lubbock area.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, POrter 2-1605, Lubbock, Texas.

## BARGAINS USED GIN MACHINERY

- 9 1950 model 80-saw Cen-Tennial gins completely rebuilt and repainted.
- 8 66" late model Continental feeders.
- 5 60" late model Mitchell feeders.
- 1 52" Continental steel separator.
- 1 14" left-hand, late model Lummus distributor.
- 1 set twin bur machines completely rebuilt with V-drives.
- 1 52" 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaner with grid screens and V-drives.
- 1 53" 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo cleaner with vacuum front.
- 1 72" Continental down discharge condenser.
- 1 long stroke Lummus tramper.

**Southern Saw & Brush Works**  
Phone TA 1-1410 3714 LaFrance St.  
Dallas 26, Texas



**FOR SALE**—Completely rebuilt and painted gin stands: 4-80 saw F3 Continental, 4 late model 80-saw Murrays, 4-80 saw double moting automatic Lummus, Feeders: 5-68 Super Mitchells with grid screens, 4-60 Super Mitchells with hardened saws and steel brushes, 5 Continental 67" Master Double X, 4-66" large Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaners, 4-67" Continental 4X. Separators: 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter, 2-72" Lummus. Distributor: 1 Continental with change bale hoppers for 4 stands. Cleaners: 1-8" 6-cylinder horizontal Lummus, 2-10" 6-cylinder Continental incline, 1 6-cylinder Continental air line cleaner with vacuum, 1 Mitchell Jumbo. Drier: 1 Continental 2-trough. Burner: 1 1 1/2" BTU Continental. Press pump: 1 Continental. Press: Cen-Tennial, all-steel, right-hand, up-packing, slightly used. Packers: 1, 27-pin EJ. Condenser: 1-72" Continental. Fan: 1-45" Murray. Rebuilt and hard surfaced blast wheels of all makes and sizes. Rams and Casings: 1 Continental with bypass head, 1 Murray. Rebuilt saw cylinders.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., P.O. Box 456, Phone 3372, Earth, Texas.

**TWO MODERN** gins for sale, machinery only, to be moved, both equipped with drier and lint cleaners, priced very reasonably. Also several extra pieces of modern machinery such as dropers, condensers, packers. One extra all-steel 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine with V-belts and two all-steel cleaners. One 24-shelf tower drier with 3M BTU heater equipped with push and pull fans. This extra equipment only two years old. Contact Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Phone Riverside 1-1393, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5 Super Mitchell extractor feeders. Phone W. J. Ely, Snyder, Texas, or write me at 3109 Avenue U, Snyder, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Complete outfits to be moved. Two 4-90 Murray, one 4-90 Continental and one 5-80 Murray all less buildings.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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**Marvin R. Mitchell, Steel Buildings**

Call FE 1-6640 Dallas, Texas

**FOR SALE**—One 25" and one 40" Hart cast iron fans, one 35" American blower with coupling for direct connecting to motor, one 25 h.p. and one 100 h.p. electric motors with starting equipment, one 12' dust collector like new and one cotton house unloading system all at bargain prices.—H. L. Saffold, 2710 Washington Ave., Phone PL-4-2734, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5 F-3 Continental brush gins with stainless steel fronts, metal brushes and hard-surfaced ribs. They are ready to go to work. Contact Bob Davis, Phone HU 2-3336, Altus, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE**—1-14' Hardwicke-Etter stick machine in good condition.—Box GL, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—New 40' x 120' with 24' wall gin building in West, Texas. Suction shed, bolted 1-beam construction. Bargain. Call Marvin R. Mitchell, Steel Building, FE 1-6640, Dallas Texas.

**ROLLER GINS** — 2-1957 Hardwicke-Etter 40" roller gins, complete with power, dropers, feeders. Have ginned less than 200 bales each. Make offer first letter.—Valley Gin Company, P. O. Box 548, Peoria, Arizona.

**FOR SALE**—2 Lummus, 9" rotor lifts, complete with ball bearing drive heads, run in oil. 1-20" and 1-14". The short one can be made into a 24' by adding conveyor. Both good as new, \$400 each.—Gus Balner Gin, Schulenburg, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—18-shelf drier with burner and fan, all in good shape for quick movement.—Nichols Regin Plant, Taft, Texas.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—Good used single-unit lint cleaner that will handle 3 bales an hour, need not be re-conditioned but in working condition. Any standard make if priced right. Call or write A. R. Scheef, Phone 99, Perry, Texas.

**WANTED**—Complete gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

## Personnel Ads

**NEED** year-round ginner, must be sober, not over 20 years old. Have new house close to gin.—E. J. Sefcik, Box 417, Tulla, Texas.

**WANTED**—Experienced oil mill superintendent willing to live outside U.S.A. Knowledge of Spanish language preferred. Box WH, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**WANTED**—Gin plant superintendent. Two Continental plants. Good opportunity and salary for right man. Sober. Year-round job. Give experience and qualifications first letter.—Box SS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**WANTED**—Gin manager in South Texas. Must be sober, experienced and furnish reference.—Box QR, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

**SEE US** for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Drip-proof, \$2,875.00 Net. (2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Drip-proof, \$5,130.00. — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One L-3000 Le Roi 12-cylinder engine with drive complete.—Wells Farmers Co-op Gins, Route 3, O'Donnell, Texas. B. J. McLaurin, manager.

**FOR SALE**—Le Roi engine, 165 h.p., complete with starter, pulleys, drive belt and tower. \$1,250 cash or terms. — Jerry Moore, Chapel 7-3751, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-350 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin-6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, Hamilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas Texas.

**FOR SALE**—100 double deck used wood Army cots. With or without new ACA cotton pads.—H. H. Corley, Box 535, Stamford, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Fairbanks-Morse 10' x 34' truck scale, used one season. Will sell cheap. Also 10 h.p. single phase motor. Contact Grady Langford or Joe Williams, Tom Bean, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—25 h.p. boiler, complete, automatic water and gas feed. Three hammer mills, one 100 h.p. diesel engine, one 50 h.p. gasoline engine, one crossblow box, one 10' Lummus spreader roller complete.—Cherokee Gin Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

**REBUILT ENGINES:** D-17000 Caterpillar, \$3,750; D-13000 Caterpillar, \$2,250; D-1000 Le Roi natural gas engine with 110-volt electric starter, 100 continuous h.p., \$1,200; UD-24 Twin International diesel, skidded and compounded for direct connection to LH gin (could be built up with extended shaft and outboard bearing if needed), 300-340 continuous h.p., \$5,500; M-330 Continental Red Seal with radiator, natural gas, 55 continuous h.p., 6-volt starter and generator, \$900. Used engines: D-17000 Caterpillar, \$1,900. All f.o.b. Belsoni, Miss. Contact Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Phone 631.

## Cotton Is Expanding

Central American countries will expand cotton acreage and are likely to have more for export in the future, a USDA survey indicates.

## Method Controls Ants

New equipment which levels and sprays fire ant mounds in one operation has been developed by Mississippi Experiment Station. The method is cheap and effective.

## • Microbial Control Of Insects Likely

**INSECT CONTROL** by microbes is moving from research laboratories to commercial use, the University of California reports.

Microbial control products, explains Edward A. Steihaus, insect pathologist, are living insecticides, since they contain the live bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause insect diseases. The idea is nearly a century old, but only recently have the technical problems been solved to permit widespread and effective use of the microbial method.

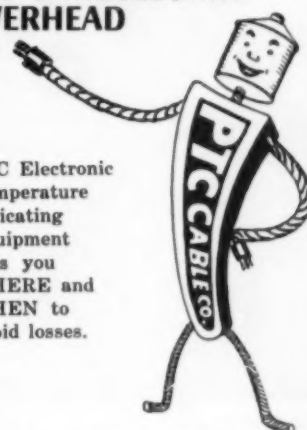
Insect-infecting microbes can be introduced into a population of insect pests and allowed to spread as a contagious epidemic. They can also be applied in sprays or dust like chemical insecticides. Or they may be combined with certain toxic chemicals to provide a double-action weapon.

Many field tests have proved their effectiveness—against such insects as the cotton leaf perforator, the alfalfa caterpillar, the imported cabbageworm, the European spruce and pine sawflies, and the tobacco horn worm. One commercial microbial control product, containing bacterial spores of milky spore disease, has already proved of great benefit in controlling Japanese beetle grubs.

Not a "cure-all" or a "miracle discovery," microbial control has both advantages and drawbacks, the Berkeley scientist points out. It may fill an important place in the farmer's arsenal of anti-insect weapons, but it's not likely to replace chemical insecticides or other methods of insect control.

Microbial control can be highly effective at low dosages; susceptible insects are slow to develop resistance or immunity to the microbial pathogens; some of the microbial agents are easily and inexpensive to produce; and, most important, the insect-attacking microbes are non-poisonous and harmless toward other forms of life, and they leave no toxic residues on crops.

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## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY  
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Action in Washington** — Washington developments of recent weeks—if you read between the lines — give further reason to think that there will be some kind of legislation to head off a cut in the 1959 cotton acreage allotment to near 14,200,000 acres.

It makes little difference to Washington when that action's taken, just so long as it's before next year's crop is planted.

Now is a good time to look at the strategy—the behind the scenes maneuvering—that's going on, and what it points to. What's happening is a tug-of-war between Secretary Benson and the Agriculture Committees of both houses. Benson at this point has most of the muscle and — barring a big improvement in the ability of Congress to pull together — seems certain to be the winner.

To outsiders looking in — and this includes many in Congress — it's a difficult struggle to really comprehend. The big issue that's involved is the size of cotton acreage allotments — whether there should be action to block the 40 percent cut that present law will dictate.

Yet both contestants are in agreement the answer should be "yes". No disagreement there.

Nor is there any real disagreement that action is called for to stop the price support level from going back to near 90 percent of parity — as could happen in 1959. Both sides recognize that a level that high would, 1. Hurt the market for cotton and 2. Mean big CCC losses.

Here is what's important to recognize: That each of these points — the size of the allotment and the level of supports — is a trump card. One held by Benson — allotments. One by Congress — supports.

Although Benson wants to preserve acreage allotments, the walls won't come tumbling down if he doesn't get it. As one USDA official puts it: "We're not up for re-election, certainly not in the Cotton Belt."

Thus Benson is in a position to ask for — and, of course, get — a veto for any bill calling for larger acreage if he doesn't like what all goes with it.

Benson, on the other hand, has no

means of changing the present law on price support. Congress must do that. And certainly there'd be few votes lost in cotton country were supports to stay higher — or go higher. This puts Southern lawmakers in a position to bargain with USDA.

So strategy boils down to this: Congress will give just enough ground on price supports as it thinks necessary to secure the President's signature on a bill to maintain allotments. Benson will decline to endorse such a bill so long as he thinks he can obtain further concessions on price supports by waiting.

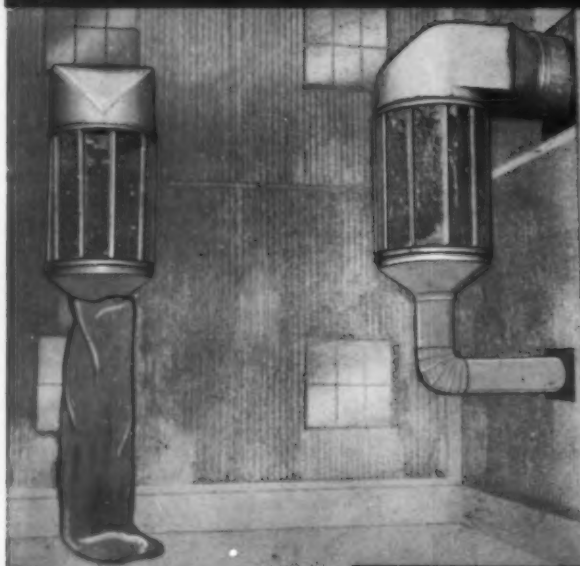
In the end, there'll be compromise. But when or at what point still isn't clear. One Washington observer sums it up by saying: "At this point the score is nothing to nothing, favor of Benson."

It is clear, though, which side is going to give the most in way of concession—Congress. Considerable has been given already . . . recognition that the market price for cotton must be competitive even if that means supports well under 75 percent of parity.

What congressmen continue to hold out for is a degree of price and income protection for small growers — at least for a temporary period until full transition to lower prices is made. Many growers are far more concerned with price than with acreage, in the view of lawmakers who represent them in Washington. Cost of such a "transition" program—say for three years would be small, it's argued. Continuation of the four acre minimum allotment is a related measure that many on Capitol Hill are plugging for.

• **Omnibus Farm Bill** — House Agricultural

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

ture Committee expects to report out its omnibus farm bill next week. The decision to go ahead with the package legislation was made only after many heated sessions between committee GOP members — joined by some Democrats — and more vocal Southern members.

A minority in committee thought it futile to introduce legislation sure of a veto. Rather, it was argued, report a bill with only provisions agreed to by Benson and Congress. That would include a three-year freeze on supports and allotments for rice, extension of Wool Act, Extension of Public Law 480, School Milk Program and some minor matters. This view, however, failed to prevail.

Here are highlights of what's in the package for cotton:

A three-year program providing for national acreage allotments in 1959, 1960 and 1961 at not less than the requirements for domestic consumption and export — roughly 17,700,000 acres in 1959. Each grower would choose between:

Plan A: A cotton allotment as called for by the present law (about 40 percent smaller than this year) and price support in 1959 at no less than the support level for 1959 (likely 84 percent of parity), in 1960 at 80 percent of parity, and in 1961 at 75 percent of parity. Or—

Plan B: Allotments one-third larger than the present law will call for (actually, it will work out to about the same as this year) and supports on all cotton produced at not less than 60 percent of parity.

Price support for growers who choose Plan A would be accomplished through a CCC purchase program. CCC would in turn offer to resell any cotton so acquired at 10 percent higher than the sup-

port price under Plan B. This would establish a floor of 66 percent of parity as the minimum price at which the government could sell cotton. In practice, USDA cotton experts tell us, this would amount to a floor under market prices.

The new "two-choice" program would be made law only if two-thirds of growers voting in referendum approved. If one-third or more turn it down, then there'd be no enforcement of marketing quotas and supports would automatically drop to 50 percent of parity.

• **Farm Export Sales** — A half billion dollars worth of farm export sales that would have been made, were funds available, won't be, Foreign Agricultural Service officials tell us. Some of these sales would have been cotton.

Here's what happened: The Senate, several months ago, authorized a two-year extension of PL 480 at \$1,500,000,000 each year plus an additional \$500,000,000 for the current year. House has taken no action on the bill, instead has held it up for making it a part of the omnibus farm bill. It will be passed eventually, of course, but without the \$500,000,000 for this fiscal year . . . too late now for that. The current USDA authorization of funds has been practically exhausted since early spring, with the result that sales have dwindled to a virtual standstill.

### Adams Manages New Gin

Dick Adams, formerly office manager for Laton Cooperative Gin, is manager of the new Raisin City, Calif., Cooperative Gin. A new plant will start operation this fall.

## Vegetable Oil Marketing Costs Studied by USDA

Between 1940 and 1955 the farm-to-retail price spreads for soybean and cottonseed oils used in margarine and shortening increased by about 70 percent, which was less than the average increase for all foods, according to USDA.

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for margarine and shortening rose from 19 percent in 1940 to 42 percent in 1950, and then declined to 30 percent in 1955.

Results of research by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service show that both the amount the farmer received for the oils in his soybeans or cottonseed and the retail price of margarine and shortening increased during the 16 years studied, along with other foods.

For the .8 of a pound of cottonseed oil used in a pound of margarine, the farmer's return rose from 2.61 cents in 1940 to 5.71 cents in 1955; the average retail price of margarine rose from 14.43 cents per pound to 26.58 cents.

During the period studied, the convenience, nutritional value, sanitation, and attractiveness of both margarine and shortening were improved. These factors, as well as the rise in costs of packaging, labor and transportation, have contributed to the increase in marketing costs.

A free copy of this report, "Marketing Margins, Practices, and Costs for Soybean and Cottonseed Oils," Marketing Research Report No. 231, may be obtained from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25.



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## National Fats & Oils Brokers' Association





E. A. GAULDING, JR. (left), superintendent, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., was re-elected president of the Tri-State Oil Mill Superintendents Association, at the groups convention, held June 4-6 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel in Edgewater Park, Miss. Other officers for the coming year are Frank McDonald (center) first vice-president, superintendent of Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., and Tom Hutchinson, second vice-president, superintendent of West Tennessee Soya Mill, Tiptonville, Tenn.

#### Gaulding Named President

### 1959 Convention Set For Galveston

#### ■ TRI-STATES Oil Mill superintendents honor early president.

E. A. Gaulding, Jr., superintendent of Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., will again head the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, during the ensuing year.

Gaulding was re-elected during the annual convention held June 4-6 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. Officers who will be serving with him are Frank McDonald, superintendent, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., vice-president, and Tom Hutchinson, superintendent of West Tennessee Soya Mills, Tiptonville, Tenn., second vice-president.

C. W. Hoover of Yazoo City, Miss.,

one of the early presidents of the Association, was made a lifetime member.

• **1959 Convention** — The group voted to meet June 7-8-9, 1959, at the Beuna Vista Hotel in Biloxi, Miss., for their 1959 convention, and again in 1960, when the convention dates will be June 5-6-7. B. C. Lundy and Woodson Campbell will again be convention co-chairmen.

There will be one regional meeting this year to be held Dec. 6, 1958, at Greenville, Miss., with J. C. Holloway, International Vegetable Oil Mill, and Billy L. Shaw, Mississippi Oil Mill both of Greenville, co-chairmen.

• **Committees Named** — McDonald was appointed chairman of the membership committee, assisted by W. C. Hendrix, N. L. Pugh, Sidney Switzer, Roy Williams, Harry A. Blackstock, C. C. Hammett, Holloway, P. R. Johnson, R. T. Herring, M. C. Dimpfl, Hutchinson and Cecil Wamble.

The nominating committee will be

composed of Everett Lyle, Switzer and Charles Caldwell.

Harry Southall, Ernest V. Jones and Benny Franks served on the committee for the presidents address, and Frank Harris, L. E. Roberts and H. W. Webb composed the resolutions committee.

#### New Bulletin

#### MIX FUNGICIDE IN SOIL TO CONTROL DISEASE

Fungicides may be mixed with covering soil at planting time to aid control of cotton seedling diseases, L. S. Bird and C. D. Ranney report in Progress Report 2003.

Copies of the publication are available from Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

#### Japan Reduces Imports

Japanese cotton imports in the first half of the 1957-58 season were 1,151,000 bales, 18 percent less than a year earlier. Imports from the U.S. (483,000 bales) dropped only seven percent.

#### DIETS MADE

#### PIONEERS PUNY

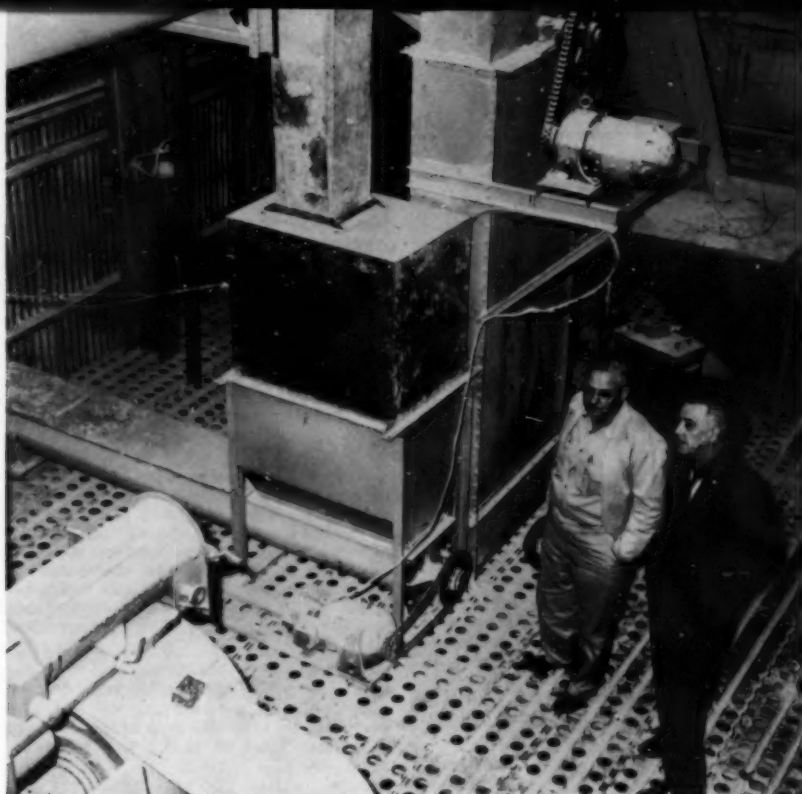
Poor eating habits were one of the reasons that pioneers were puny, scientists report. In contrast to the broad-chested men and blossoming heroines of the movies, our forefathers in reality were sickly and smaller than this generation. Their outdoor lives could not offset the influence of improper sanitation, lack of medical knowledge and unbalanced diets.

■ **London Cooperative Gin and Elevator Co., Corpus Christi, Texas,** elected a junior board of directors during the gin's annual membership meeting, including B. R. LONDON, CLYDE CARLISLE, and E. J. BLAKESLEE. The senior board of directors is composed of President P. C. CALLAWAY; Vice-President E. R. RUSSELL; Secretary L. P. COOKE, C. L. LEHMAN, H. W. LEHMAN, and M. D. GOWLAND, auditor.



#### Superintendents Shown at Short Course

OIL MILL REPRESENTATIVES are shown as they gathered in front of the Memorial Student Center at Texas A&M College during the recent annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators. Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association join the school in sponsoring this training course.



### Mill Installs Seed-O-Meter

UNION OIL MILL, West Monroe, La., recently installed the first automatic Seed-O-Meter for oil mills. R. W. May, left, superintendent of the mill, is shown discussing the installation with Cecil Crow. Crow Scale Works, manufacturers of Seed-O-Meters for cotton gins, developed the new M-100 for oil mills through three years of designing and engineering. It weighs bulk cottonseed, soybeans and meal as they move along the conveyor system. May reports that he likes, among other things, the fact that the scale discharges in 100-pound units automatically and counters can be placed on the control panel. This enables anyone loading bulk materials to stop the flow instantly when desired. May is putting counters in his office so that he will know about operations at a glance. Crow, whose father, A. J. (Captain Jack) Crow, established the firm, says as many counters as necessary may be used at the same time. They may be located as far as 1,000 feet from the scales.

### California Town Has All Cotton Evening

Dos Palos, Calif., recently observed an All Cotton Evening. Norman Clark, high school junior, gave a prize-winning talk on cotton and Patricia Bracken, California Princess of Cotton, received scholarships from the Rotary Club and Woman's Improvement Club. Cotton fashions were modeled.

Chairmen of the fashion show were Mrs. L. L. Peterson, Mrs. John Harder and Bill O'Mare, decorations; Mrs. L. C. George, refreshments; Mrs. Robert Gaffery, clothing; Mrs. Donald Estep, models; Virginia Malm and Roy Howard, tickets and publicity; W. C. Coleman, lighting; Verlin Dill, ramps, and Tom Hayes, cleanup.

### Gin Re-elects Directors

Tony Romeiro and John Squire have been re-elected to the board of directors of Stratford, Calif., Cooperative Cotton Gin. Charles Schwartz is president and Lee Stanley is manager.

■ MR. AND MRS. STERLING EMENS are the parents of a new son. Emens heads the cotton department of the First National Bank of Lubbock.

### Plant Nutrition May Be Key to Insect Control

Preliminary experiments by USDA scientists indicate the possibility of a correlation between giving plants the nutrients they need for optimum growth and successful control of spider mites attacking such plants.

USDA scientists found that spider mites attacking pole lima beans were easy to kill with malathion when the beans were supplied with proper amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium for good growth. But they found mites generally harder to kill on plants receiving either less or more than required amounts of each nutrient.

These experiments were conducted at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., by Thomas Henneberry and N. W. Stuart.

The experiments indicate that resistance to insecticides noted in insects and mites may actually represent changes in susceptibility caused by variations in plant nutrient levels.

Subsequent experiments may help determine the advantage of timing insect control practices with seasonal variations of nutrients in plants. The continued research may also disclose why susceptibility of mites to an insecticide decreases when nutrient levels are above or below plant requirements. Further work will also include study of the possible effects on mite susceptibility of plant-growth variations produced by variations in light and temperature.

### Field Day To Be July 24

July 24 will be the date of the 1958 Farmers' Field Day at U.S. Cotton Field Station, Greenville, Texas. Farmers and others interested are invited.

Texas Extension Service, Texas Experiment Station and Greenville Chamber of Commerce cooperate with USDA in sponsorship of the meeting.

### Stick and Green Leaf Machines

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## Ubberson Writes of Time and the River

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.  
JUNE 13, 1958

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I never seen nothing like the way that things change about. You take about maybe 40 yrs ago they was a feller by the name of Gibson who drewed pretty gals so well that people called a gal who had a shape like one of these here wasps and stuck out in the back a Gibson Gal. I dont know whether you look at the newspaper ads or magazine pitchers or not but if you do you will see that nowadays the gals kind of stick out in the front. And speaking about these here sack dresses, why back in the 1890s they called them mother hubbards. They aint nothing new about them except maybe the price.

Now you take these here cars that people drive around in nowadays. Mr. Editor, the first car I ever owned was a old time Ford and I could turn it around on a dime and I used a piano box for a garage but what have you got now I ast you. You got station wagons and cars with tails as high or higher than their tops and as long as a moving van and I want to tell you right now that when you get a woman behind the wheel of one it is every man for hisself and the Good Lord for all of us.

For a car like this you half got to half a garage big enough to stall a couple of old time brewery horses. But it is all right because we are living in an age of abundance and you can buy anything you want on a credit whether your credit is worth a dime or not because the credit managers half got to half a job.

You take these here dances like they had when I was in collitch. They sent engraved invites. They decorated the dance hall. You sent your date a bunch of flowers and brought her to the hall in a cab which cost two and 50/100ths dollars and when you danced with her you held her at arms length and all you did was waltz and twostep. You wore a dress suit with tails and a collar as high as a two quart cup along with patent leather pumps. If anybody smelled liquor on your breath you was told to git out and if you didnt git you were taken out.

And you take these here receptions nowadays. They used to be highcollared parties where the men would sip fruit punch and wish that the dam thing was overwith. The women did not smoke no cigarettes because they thought it was disgraceful for any lady to smoke. Well they call them cocktail parties now and the men drink raw likker and tell jokes

that are a little off color and the women smoke cigarettes and they call them weeds and they sit in on the jokes. About 1 AM the party breaks up and everybody has had a grand time. Now Mr. Editor all of them aint like that because most of the cocktail parties are decent and they very seldom get out of line because they is too dam many gossips around to tell about everything that happened last night.

YOU'E'N,

B. Ubberson.

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

An old pal of mine who I used to fish with yrs ago called me the other day and ast me to come up to his town and we would go fishing. I took him up and he told me to be sure and be there at daylight. I got there at the crack of dawn and that must be a wise crack because I aint never seen nothing that looks or sounds like a crack of that kind.

He let me in his home and told me that the little woman would fix us something to eat before we left. As we changed into our overhauls, I heard the house kind of shake and when we come out of his room the little woman was in the hall and as I had never met her he introduced us and she said howdy and I did too. She was six feet tall and as broad as a barn door and she gave me a look like I had set the house on fire and went back to the kitchen where she raised as much noise as a jackass in a tin barn. Well we et breakfast which

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Pretested for uniform strength  
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"



## BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina



was toast hard boiled eggs and coffee that tasted like sheep dip.

We got two fishing poles, a minner bucket and six cans of beer in a ice sack and started out. We couldn't find no place that had minners so we got an colored man to dig us some worms. About the time the darky was finished some feller come up and wanted to know what was going on and we told him and he said them worms will cost you 50 cents because this is my land. We pd him 50 cents and the darky 50 cents and went on. Henry said aint it great to live in a free country and I said what the hell is free about it and he said you always was a cynic. Just breathe this fine air and about that time a big truck come by and sprayed us with dust and Henry almost choked to death on it. Finely we got to the creek where him and me had fished in the old days and we parked the car about 12 feet from the highway and got out. The first thing we saw was a no trespassing sign but we went on and finely got to the hole and there wasnt no

### B. Ubberson Gets Fan Mail

B. Ubberson has arrived! The sage of Chitling Switch has a fan letter. Of course, the letter tells him he was wrong, as most letters to editors do, but an editor welcomes practically any mail (mail with checks is most welcome, and most unusual).

Louis Tobian, who was quoted by Ubberson on May 31, writes: "Enjoyed reading your column. The story about the flour was really one Tom Hughston (the late T. A. Hughston of Dallas) told. It makes a pertinent point just as the soybean story did.

"About the time we were telling this story, some mill managers thought they had a good season if their seed buying antics made their competitors lose more money than they did. Inventors also were trying to develop a machine to press the products of cottonseed back into the original seed. Such a machine would have been a money-maker."

grass where there use to be and they was beer cans, cups and plates made of paper scattered all around and I could see that it wasnt no secret hole any more but a place where they had been holding a rodeo or something. Henry and me baited our hooks and got out on the ole log which was still there and fished chewed the fat and drank a couple bottles beer for about 3 hrs and we didnt git even a nibble and all of a sudden some feller come out of the woods and said you fellows got fishing licenses and Henry said we was fishing with live bait and didnt need none and he said thats what you think you come to court at 10 AM in the morning and he got our names and left. Henry threw the two poles in the creek also the worms minner bucket and beer and he said lets go home.

We went out to the highway and the game wardens car was behind Henrys car and they was a state police car in front of it. When we got there the police wanted to see our drivers license and

halfing nothing on but our overhauls we could not show one. He asked who was driving and Henry told him that he was and he said let me smell your breath. Then he turned and called the game warden and told him to take over Henrys car while he drove us two drunks to the clink and he would bring him back later. He drove us to the jail and the chief knowed Henry and told the state police off and he let us go home. When we got there the little woman was having a big argument with the garbage man because he wouldnt haul off some grass that she had put in the alley and he told her that he wasnt supposed to haul no grass and they would be a fine if she didnt get rid of

it. I got my clothes on and told everybody goodbye but jest before I got in my car I ast Henry if he still thought that this here was a free country and he said you go to hell.

I got in my car and drove home but I had a police car about 1/2 mile behind me all the way. Mr. Editor I guess I am a cynic.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson.

### Retired Ginner Dies

Thomas A. Rambo, 75, retired cotton ginner of Pixley, Calif., died June 1 after a long illness.

## COTTONSEED OIL & MEAL

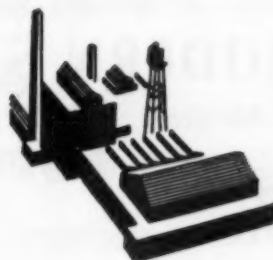
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Simple Installation—Write for further details and earliest delivery date.

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Confer with us on your storage problems

### MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

## Agriculture

(Continued from Page 10)

agriculture to the industrial centers. This is continuing at an alarming rate. Young men are not staying on the farms, and many of those remaining are old and no longer physically able to perform the stoop labor required in much of agriculture.

The establishing of a guaranteed minimum wage, regardless of production, for foreign workers in agriculture, in unsupervised jobs on which pay is on a piece work basis, will destroy the incentive system, increase cost of production and add to the economic woes of agriculture. The U.S. Congress has not seen fit to impose this guarantee for the American worker and it is the belief of agriculture that it is not the desire of the Congress to see this guarantee for the foreign worker be established by administrative ruling.

### COTTON and the WEATHER

(Continued from Page 7)

prove weather services since 1950. One of the most helpful was the development and use of a terminology guide for forecasters. By following this guide when listening to the forecast for his area, a farmer will get a much better understanding of what to expect and can figure the odds of it raining on his place more accurately.

Frequency of the five-day forecast has been increased. Once issued on Tuesday and Friday, the forecast is now given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. These forecasts state whether or not precipitation and temperature are to be above or below normal and how much, and have proved to be very helpful to farmers.

Considerable use is being made of Weather Bureau climatological data by agricultural research agencies in estimating the need for supplemental irrigation and the increase which may be expected in yield. The National Records Center at Asheville, N.C., has cooperated with the USDA and several cotton producing states in publishing bulletins that accurately pinpoint droughts by area and the need for irrigation.

These are examples of the progress that is being made. Some of the needs, as brought out in discussions at the weather workshops the past two years, include more:

1. Specific wording and detail in forecasts—such as wind velocity in miles per hour and variations in in direction.
2. Frequent forecasts—issue five-day forecast daily.
3. Localized forecasts.
4. Research on the relationship of weather to various phases of production.
5. Educational programs by agriculture, communication media, and Weather Bureau personnel to aid farmers in making effective use of improved weather forecasts.

### Gin Re-elects Officers

A. J. Peterson was re-elected president of McFarland, Calif., Cooperative Gin at the 1958 annual meeting. All other officers and directors were re-elected. Carl Dibble is manager.

## Cooperatives Select Galveston for '59

Convention Center in Galveston will be the scene in 1959 of the seventh annual joint meeting of the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives, and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives.

Dates have been set for Feb. 8, 9 and 10, according to Bruno E. Schroeder, executive secretary for the Federation and Ginners' Association.

## Senate Committee Hears Blake

NATIONAL COTTON Council has voiced strong support for legislation to implement recommendations of the President's Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.

Wm. Rhea Blake, Council executive vice-president, testified before the Senate Agricultural Committee on the Commission recommendation which cited four main research needs in expanding markets for agricultural commodities:

1. A greater awareness of the possibilities of solving the urgent farm surplus problem through the industrial utilization approach;

2. A greatly expanded program of basic and applied research and education;

3. More trained scientists whose talents can be applied to farm problems, and

4. Financial incentives, in certain cases, to carry research from the experimental state into actual commercial use.

The Commission estimates the cost of the program will be in the neighborhood of \$100 million.

"Research holds the key to increasing cotton's markets by improving the quality of cotton and its products, and by reducing the cost of its production to make it more competitive relative to other fibers," Blake said.

Cotton is now at a six to ten-cent price disadvantage compared to rayon, its strongest competitor. Lowering the production cost of cotton would not only relieve this price squeeze but would also benefit farmers, he stated.

Damage from insects, diseases, and weeds now adds an estimated 12 cents per pound to the costs of producing the average pound of cotton. The boll weevil alone destroys about \$2,500,000 worth of cotton each year, he said.

"We can finally see some really exciting possibilities for controlling—perhaps eliminating—the boll weevil, if the research effort is adequate," the Council administrator emphasized.

He cited the rapidly changing picture of textile technology as opening new opportunities for improving cotton's use value through plant breeding.

"Also needed are modern methods of measuring the true quality of cotton. The confusing situation which results from the use of outmoded marketing criteria seriously hampers mills in selecting the cotton best suited for their processing conditions and their products," he said.

Blake commended the committee and authors of the bills for their foresight in recognizing research as the basic solu-

tion to agriculture's problems, and for requesting sufficient appropriations to launch the program.

He pointed out, however, that the basic difficulty agriculture has faced in the past has been in obtaining appropriations already authorized by Congress. He stressed the necessity for the Executive Branch and Congress to develop a favorable attitude toward actually making authorized funds available.

The only changes suggested in the committee's recommendations were in regard to administration, which Blake said may well hold the key to success of the entire effort.

"We strongly urge that your committee consider carefully an administrative mechanism that takes full advantage of the facilities, personnel, and experience of the Department of Agriculture, yet

which works to strengthen the USDA research programs and expand their effectiveness," he said.

## Contest Features Cotton In Furniture Designs

A \$6,500 contest for the best furniture designs of cotton and spring construction is being sponsored by National Cotton Batting Institute.

Industry leaders will be judges, with entries due before Aug. 1.

Double-page advertisements feature the contest in current issues of Furniture News, Interiors, Furniture Manufacturer, Furniture Production and Upholstering.

More than 50 designers and students have made plans to enter.

# FACT

## for ADVERTISERS:

■ The editorial leadership of this publication is measured by the fact that the National Cottonseed Products Association, the National Cotton Ginners' Association and every state ginners' association have recognized it as their official magazine.



## U.K. Expected To Use Less Vegetable Oil in 1958

Vegetable oil consumption in the United Kingdom during 1958 is expected to be somewhat below the level of 1957. Butter and lard consumption probably will increase. The reason is that margarine is getting stiff competition from butter, according to Foreign Crops and Markets, USDA.

Although per capita consumption of fats and oils in 1957 was the same as in 1956, there was a sharp change in the type consumed. Per capita consumption of butter exceeded that of margarine for the first time since World War II. Large butter supplies competed with margarine and switched the consumption pattern.

Lard consumption in 1957, at 123,000 short tons, was more than six percent above that of 1956. However, "lard and compound cooking fat" declined 0.3 pounds per capita. Thus, the increased consumption of lard was more than offset by a decline in compound cooking fat consumption.

In 1957, United Kingdom margarine manufacturers produced 393,230 tons, compared with 408,910 tons the previous year. And the output of compound cooking fats—at 145,710 tons—was 17,025 tons below that of 1956.

Use of refined vegetable oils by the manufacturers of margarine and compound cooking fat in 1957 was about 15 percent below that in 1956. Peanut oil declined the most—over one-third. Although relatively small quantities of soybean oil are used, consumption in

## GROWTH OF COOPERATIVES

USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service has issued the following analysis of the growth of farmers' cooperatives during the past three decades:

**I**N 1926 the number of memberships was 2,700,000. In fiscal year 1956—the latest year for which complete figures are available—memberships exceeded 7,700,000, or almost three times as many. The fiscal year 1956 figure was an increase of 1.7 over fiscal year 1955. Many farmers are members of more than one cooperative.

Average membership per cooperative was 250 in fiscal year 1926. By 1956 it was 783.

These figures gain significance when contrasted with decreases in total number of farmers. In 1925, the number of farmers was almost 6,400,000; by 1954 it had fallen to little more than 4,700,000.

In 1956, total number of farmer cooperatives was 9,876, a slight decrease from the 9,887 in fiscal year 1955. Net volume of business was \$9,800,000,000, 77 percent of this in products marketed. This fiscal year 1956 net volume was 1.5 percent greater than in fiscal year 1955.

Dairy products held first place among the marketing associations with a net volume of \$2,500,000,000. Grain, including soybeans and soybean products, were in second place with a net volume of almost \$1,600,000,000.

Five hundred and eighty-one cooperatives handled cotton and cotton products with a net volume of \$507,944,000 in fiscal 1956.

California leads in the volume of business handled by cooperatives (\$881 million volume for 454 cooperatives which had 127,800 members in fiscal 1956).

1957 was almost double the 1956 level.

The decline in production of margarine and compound cooking fats, and the increased use of whale oil in margarine, accounted for the general decline in vegetable oils used. One-third more whale oil was used in making margarine in 1957 than in 1956. Nearly 25 percent of all the oil used for margarine in 1957 was whale, compared with only 14 percent in 1956.

### Exchange Re-elects Strisik

Samuel R. Strisik has been re-elected president of New York Produce Exchange. All other officers were re-elected.

### Plains Growers To Meet

Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., will hold its annual meeting in August.

## IT'S NEW

from Stewart & Stevenson

### NEW ECONOMY FEATURES

A complete new line of engines with the accent on economy, featuring from 10% to 20% better fuel economy and lower priced per horsepower.

### NEW POWER FEATURES

A complete new range of power sizes. Cotton gin models in the widest and most versatile selection. 50 H.P. to 1400 H.P.

### NEW FUEL SELECTION FEATURES

The Stewart & Stevenson line now offers engines for operation on LPG fuels, straight natural gas, straight diesel fuel or combination gas/diesel.

See us for a better deal  
on any make or model engine

STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, Inc.

Main Office: Houston 11, Texas  
and Plant: 4516 Harrisburg Blvd.,  
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Brownsville, Tyler, Pecos.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTOR OF DIESEL ENGINES



**How Statifier Cuts Costs ... Boosts Gin Production**

**Experienced Ginners Know...**

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

**"Magic Wand" Moisture Control**

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

**Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.**  
2518 BIRKING STREET  
P.O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas

## CALENDAR



• June 23-24 — Joint Convention, North Carolina, South Carolina and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Associations. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers' Building, Raleigh, N.C.; C. M. Scales, 318 Grande Theatre Building, Atlanta; or South Carolina Association, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.

• June 25-27 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Lake Texoma Lodge, Kingston, Okla. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary.

• June 26-27—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, N.M., secretary.

• Aug. 12-14—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Memorial Center, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Aug. 18—National Soybean Processors' Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; R. G. Houghtlin, president, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

• Aug. 19-20—American Soybean Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, Hudson, Iowa.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 21-22 — Spinner-Breeder Conference. Lubbock, Texas. (In conjunction with USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee meeting and South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest.) For information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., or Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock National Bank Building, Lubbock.

• Dec. 17-18—Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

1959

• Feb. 8-10—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, annual joint meeting, Convention Center, Galveston. Bruno E. Schroeder, executive secretary, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas.

• Feb. 9-10—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• March 3-4—Western Cotton Production Conference. Westward Ho Hotel,

Phoenix, Ariz. Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, sponsors.

• March 13-15—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual meeting. Bakersfield, Calif. Harold F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, general chairman.

• April 5-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas.

• May 10-11-12 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention.

Mark Hopkins and Fairmount Hotels, San Francisco. John F. Moloney, 43 North Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

### Prevents Gin Fires

George G. Reed, Madera, Calif., has developed a device to fight fires in intake lines of cotton gins. CO<sub>2</sub> gas is used. He says the method reduces downtime at gins as well as cutting fire losses.

■ Lamesa, Texas, Cooperative Gin has appointed JACK HINES as manager. He was formerly with the Houston Bank for Cooperatives.

## SPARE MOTORS

FOR GINS AND OIL MILLS

Delivered and Installed  
Anywhere — Anytime



New Motors:

Allis-Chalmers  
Century  
A. O. Smith  
Baldor

Electric Motor Repair  
and Rewinding

DAYTON BELTS

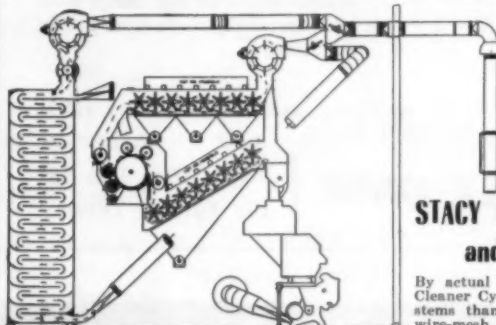
LUMMUS GIN REPAIR PARTS

## LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.

1108 34th Street

Phone SH 4-2336 — Or Nights, SH 4-7827

Or Consult Directory  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS



Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

### STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

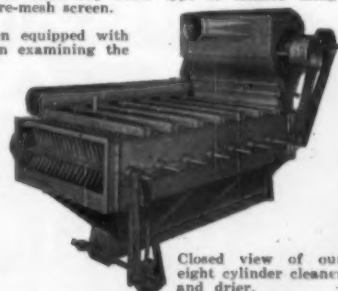
These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and are thrown off.

MANUFACTURED BY

**The STACY COMPANY, Inc.**

2704 Taylor Street

Dallas, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

## 141- and 176-Saw

### Change-Over Equipment

**BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER  
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS**

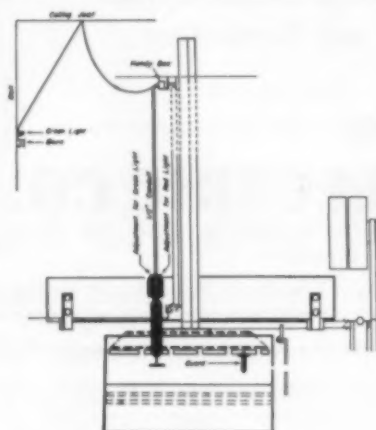
*Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw*

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .  
STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL  
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BOARDS

*PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS*

**BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.**

ATLANTA, GA.



### Save Money with the Waller Bale Gage!

The Waller Bale Gage has proved its superiority over all other methods of making uniform bales.

It furnishes complete protection for your press. No more penalties to pay.

Simple to install and inexpensive to operate. Used wherever cotton is grown.

Approved and sold by several gin machinery manufacturers. Also widely used by cottonseed oil mills for baling linters.

**WALLER BALE GAGE**

Post Office Box 761  
Big Spring, Texas

ALL SIZES

**PAPER AND METAL**

**TAGS**

Guaranteed Best Quality and Service

**Texas Tag & Specialty Co.**

WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

ALL COLORS

## laugh it off

A little girl was trying to learn to sew and was having a terrible time learning to thread the needle. "Just put the thread through the eye, dear," her mother said.

"I'm trying to," the little girl said, "but every time I get the thread near the eye, it blinks."

"Well, I had quite a day at the office," announced the business tycoon to his wife. "I took an aptitude test."

"Oh, good grief!" breathed his wife. "It's certainly lucky you own the company!"

In every country, one or two restaurants gain fame of having the widest variety of foods and the lengthiest menus. One such place, in London's Soho district, boasted there was no dish of any country it was not prepared to serve.

According to the story, one patron decided to test the claim and told the waiter, "I'll have elephant steak, medium rare."

The waiter asked, "African or Indian elephant, sir?"

Concealing his surprise at this, the customer said nonchalantly, "African."

In a few minutes the waiter returned and said politely, "There has been a great demand for African elephant today, sir. The chef has none ready for preparation. He wishes to know if you would mind taking Indian elephant. He really doesn't want to start on a new elephant so late in the day."

Voice wafted from the powder room at the Stork Club: "Sure I trust my husband! And you wanna know why? Because I never leave him outta my sight!"

A boy was practicing his violin lesson in the house, while his younger sister was playing with the dog on the porch. As the boy scraped away with the bow the hound howled dismally.

The sister stood it as long as she could, then she poked her head in the open window and said: "For goodness sakes, Jimmy, can't you play something the dog doesn't know?"

A Maine man reached his 100th birthday. A wise-cracking youth congratulated him and said, "Do you think you'll make another hundred?"

"Well," said the centenarian, "I'm a lot stronger than I was 100 years ago."

Once upon a time you could fix a broken chair with baling wire. Now, a chair is baling wire.

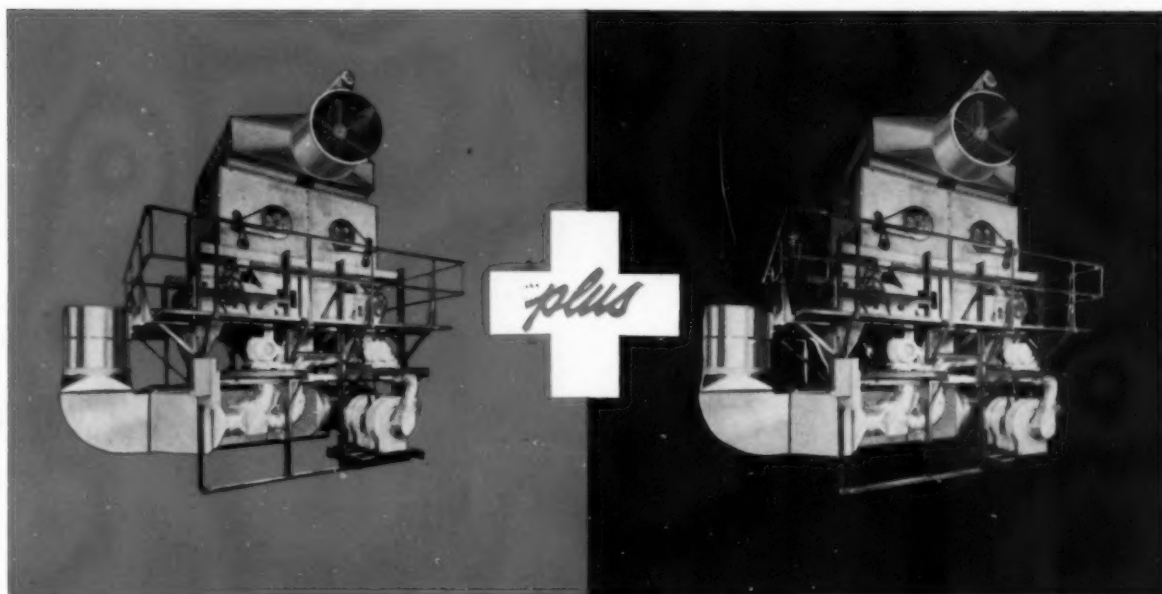
Forty years ago it took only 100 horsepower to keep a combat airplane in the air. Today it takes 250 horsepower just to carry a 117-pound female to the supermarket.

Directive from Office of the Secretary of Defense on how and when military personnel should mow the grass: "In general, vegetative areas should be mowed at a maximum height consistent with their current use. Mowing schedules shall be regulated by the amount of growth."



SETTING A NEW PACE FOR MODERN GINNING

# MOSS **DOUBLE** LINT CLEANING



**GIVES YOU**

*Highest profits! Greatest sample improvement!  
Puts you years ahead of competition!*

The MOSS in tandem is an advanced idea already tested and proved by hundreds of ginner throughout the cotton belt. They report that even with rough-picked and badly damaged cotton, spotting was virtually eliminated, color improved, and samples bettered by as much as one or two full grades.

With MOSS double lint cleaning "profits soared \$10 to \$35 a bale," according to one Texas ginner.

The growing "trend to tandem" is the trend to more efficient, more profitable ginning operations. Add a MOSS to your present MOSS, or to any other lint cleaner in your plant — and enjoy a bigger, better season this year.

**MOSS-GORDIN**  
LINT CLEANER CO.

3116 Main Street  
Dallas, Texas  
Third Street & Ave. O  
Lubbock, Texas  
1132 S. Third Street  
Memphis, Tennessee

# *Steady-Flow* AUTOMATIC SUCTION CONTROL

Give Control of the Gin  
to the Ginner—NOT  
the Suction Feeder



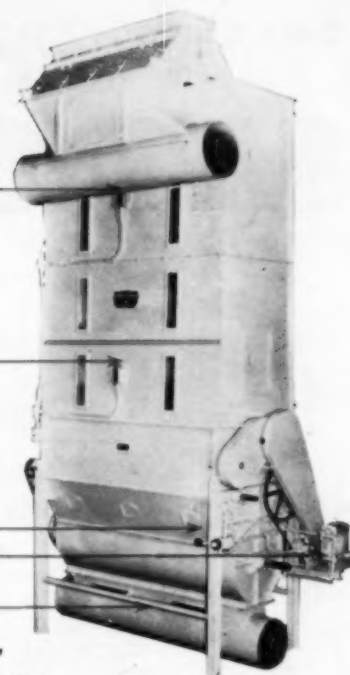
Hardwicke-Etter's Steady-Flow places the control of the gin in the hands of the ginner . . . automatically maintains a constant rate of steady feed to cleaning, drying, and ginning machinery. No more choke-ups from slugging—no more costly starving.

BIN FILLS—Suction "OFF"

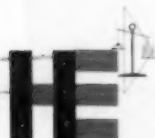
BIN EMPTIES—Suction "ON"

RATE OF FEED CONTROL  
HYDRAULIC VARIABLE SPEED UNIT

AIR PICK-UP TO CLEANER



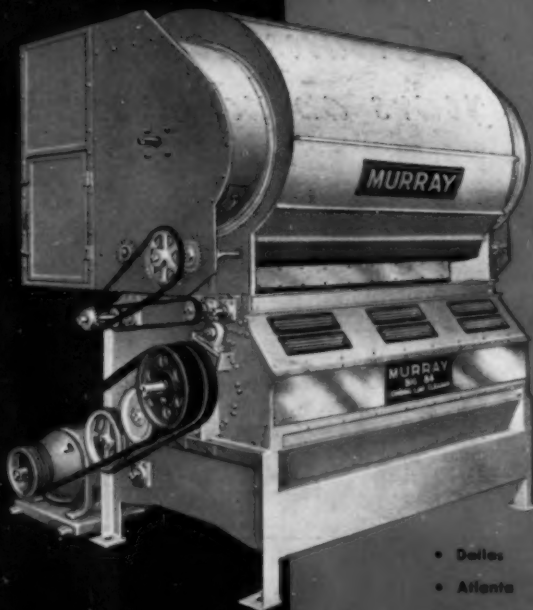
**"The Sign of Better Ginning"**  
BETTER TURNOUT — BETTER SAMPLE



**HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY**  
MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE GINNING SYSTEMS  
SHERMAN, TEXAS

## "MEASUREMENTS OF QUALITY"

Quality cotton is being measured in terms of cleanliness—a Murray Battery Type Combing Lint Cleaner will give your cotton maximum trash removal, with no fine trash re-entering the cleaned cotton—a SUPERIOR cleanliness of sample with less merchantable lint loss.



Quality cotton is being measured in terms of smoothness of preparation and color—a Murray Battery Type Combing Lint Cleaner will give you evenness and a SUPERIOR smoothness of sample. Effectively dissipates and blends spots—much brighter sample—with less merchantable lint loss.



- Dallas
- Atlanta
- Memphis
- Fresno

